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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pawner's Bank

LOCAL OPTION LAW.

The Printing Bill.

ERIE HARBOR REPORT.

Allotment of Prisoners.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 22, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. WHITE called up Mr. Anderson's Senate bill incorporating the

PAWNERS' BANK

of Allegheny, which passed.

The Committee of the Philadelphia Conference M. E. Church appeared the second time with another memorial for the passage of the House

LOCAL OPTION BILL,

desiring to speak personally to Senate, which was this time refused, as setting a cumbersome precedent, and the memorial was received and referred.

Mr. WHITE made an effort to get up the House Constitutional

CONVENTION BILL

for to-morrow evening, but failed, the Republicans voting aye.

HOUSE.

The Public

PRINTING BILL

from the Senate was reported favorably.

The Special Committee on the

ERIE HARBOR

depredations reported, presenting a bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars to the Erie Marine Hospital to relinquish its rights in the peninsula, when the State shall transfer it to the United States.

Bills Introduced—By Mr. WHITE: A supplement for the

OLD MONONGAHELA BRIDGE

Company, reviving its charter, allowing for increase of stock, and providing that the new bridge shall be built on a higher plan.

Also, a bill in relation to the

ALLOTMENT OF PRISONERS

in eastern and western penitentiaries, which transfers Cameron and Potter, Clinton, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata, Fulton and Franklin, to the western penitentiary district.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

A remonstrance was received from the Board of Public Charities against the bill repealing the act creating a Board.

The Joint Convention on

PUBLIC PRINT NO

adjourned again till April 4th without action. The Speaker, Clerk and officers of the House being subpœnaed as witnesses in the Bunce case in Philadelphia on Friday, the House will adjourn from to-morrow till Monday evening.

NEW YORK.

Cabinet Changes Contemplated—San Domingo Commissioners Report Favorable to Annexation—Baez "on the Make"—Fast Day in Connecticut—Feniansim, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 22, 1871.

CABINET CHANGES.

Washington correspondents again give currency to the rumor that Secretary Boutwell will shortly retire from the Treasury Department, and that he will be succeeded by Senator Morton of Indiana. The story as told by those who circulate it is that the President has become satisfied that Boutwell's financial policy is unpopular, and that if it continues it will get the administration into inextricable trouble.

SAN DOMINGO.

The President stated to several Senators yesterday that he had no intention of pressing the San Domingo business at this session. Should the Commissioners before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, their report will probably be submitted. It is considered by the warmest friends of the measure that to press the annexation now would defeat it.

THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The *Times'* correspondent with the San Domingo Commission writes from Key West, as follows: Commissioner Wade finished his report on Saturday last; and submitted it to his brother commissioners on the following morning. It begins by detailing the work of the Commission, and goes on to describe the political condition of the country. Mr. Wade says the ground that Baez is the *de facto* President of the Republic, and that he is in full and peaceful possession of the Government; that Cabral is a mere bandit, living in the mountain district, where he is stationed by Hayti. The people of San Domingo, Mr. Wade says, are overwhelmingly in favor of annexation. They are described as quite an orderly and industrious race. The charges of corruption against United States officers in negotiating the treaty of 1869, are branded as villainous slanders; without a shadow of foundation. The report, which is

FAVORABLE TO ANNEXATION

in every particular, closes with the remark that "to embrace this opportunity to plant Republican institutions, and establish civil liberty and American colonization upon that beautiful and productive island, thus laying the ground of a great, free and prosperous State, would add another to the achievements of the Republic worthy to rank with the great events of our history, and would be equally beneficial to the people of both countries."

DR. HOWE ENDORSES MR. WADE'S REPORT

in every essential particular. The various meetings held the subject has been thoroughly discussed. Mr. White objects to the closing paragraph of the report, in which Mr. Wade is firm in his determination that it shall not be stricken out, and Mr. Howe fully agrees with him, and will sign it. Mr. White suggests some ideas of his own, principally historical, which he wishes to insert in the report, and which if inserted will not materially alter it. The probabilities are that Mr. White will finally agree to the latter clause, and that the report will be unanimous. The report as it stands now is about four columns in length.

The *Tribune's* correspondent writes that there has been some warmest and emphatic debate regarding a report among the Commissioners in regard to matters of detail, But substantial points are agreed to, and they look to annexation. He adds that there will be nothing in the report which has not been already published, except a full tabular statement of the debt of San Domingo, and all facts on the boundary question. Mr. Wade calls

CABRAL A CHICKEN THIEF,

and says that it was unnecessary to see him —that it makes no difference if he is opposed to annexation. Mr. Howe was in favor of detaining the commission at Port Au Prince until Cabral could be seen.

"ON THE MAKE."

General Baez has filed a claim with the commission for a personal indemnity of one hundred thousand dollars for the destruction of his property, &c., for which he intends to be paid. If annexation occurs, he is willing to accept the old treaty. The Commissioners will all visit Washington as soon as they reach there. The expenses of the expedition will be thus far about ten thousand dollars, exclusive of the ships' expenses.

WHAT HAYTI MAY DO.

Fears are expressed by Haytian refugees at Kingston, Jamaica, that if the Nautasket visits Port-au-Prince the enemies of the annexation of San Domingo may make a demonstration offensive to America, and that retaliation by America would then follow.

CONNECTICUT FAST DAY.

Governor English, of Connecticut, has appointed Friday, April 7th, as the annual fast day.

FENIANISM.

At the session of the Fenian Brotherhood to-day, John Savage, Chief Executive, made a long address. He took occasion to rebuke the Head recently arrived from Ireland, for their dictatorial course in seeking to control the Fenian organization in this country, that they might establish a secret directory composed for themselves, for the custody of the funds of the organization. They resolved not to yield the name "Fenian," and were enthusiastically cheered.

FRENCH ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF AMERICAN RELIEF.

Charles H. Marshall, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, of the French Relief Committee, has received a letter from G. Densmy, Mayor of Nimes, returning thanks for the sympathy shown by America for unhappy France, and requesting donations of seeds. He says that the frost destroyed the wheat in the ground and has taken away all hopes of a crop next season. The subscriptions to the relief fund now reach about $125,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

An Incendiary Arrested—A Whole Fire Company Implicated.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

POUGHKEEPSIE, New York, March 22.—Will Vandover a member of the Hook and Ladder company was arrested in Ellenville, Ulster county, last night, charged with originating the recent heavy fires there. The proof against him is overwhelming and the people are much excited. It is stated that his entire company was cognizant of his acts, and at his last fire all of them were in uniform in the midst of the night, ready to run.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1871.

SENATE.

MATCHES.

The vote on passage of the bill defining a gross of matches was reconsidered, and the bill placed on the calendar.

DUTIES ON TEA AND COFFEE.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a remonstrance from the American free trade league, against the repeal of duties on tea and coffee, as making it more difficult to repeal the duties on iron, salt &c. Referred.

Mr. ANTHONY'S concurrent resolution for printing twenty thousand copies of the report of the

COMMISSIONER ON EDUCATION

was passed as amended on Mr. Bayard's motion to exclude the portion relating to Delaware.

DEBATE ON ADJOURNMENT.

The House bill for final adjournment to-morrow (Thursday) was taken up.

Mr. HAMLIN moved an amendment to fix the adjournment for Thursday, March 30th.

Mr. MORTON hoped the resolution would not be adopted in any form. In order to test the sense of the Senate he moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Carried—ayes 30; nays 24.

MIST IN GEORGIA.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported with amendment a bill authorizing the conveyance of the U. S. Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Ga., to the North Georgia Agricultural College.

SCULPTURE POORLY APPRECIATED.

Also adversely to the bill to provide for the completion of a tympanum in the south wing of the Capitol, by placing therein a group of statuary by Miss Lindsey, postponed.

IMPROVED LIVE STOCK.

Mr. FENTON, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely the House bill providing for admission of animals specially imported from Canada for breeding purposes free of duty; indefinitely postponed.

MISSISSIPPI BRIDGE.

Mr. SCHURZ introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph. Referred.

GEORGIA CONTESTED RESULT.

Mr. STUART called up the report on the cases of Blodgett and Goldthwaite, claiming seats from Georgia and Alabama, which were briefly discussed and laid over until 10 o'clock, without action. The question under being on the resolution specifying certain legislation as the exclusive business of the present session, was taken up, the question being upon the amendment to provide for legislation on the South.

THE GENERAL AMNESTY

proposition of Mr. Sawyer being temporarily withdrawn.

Mr. SHERMAN said his amendment would have the effect of defeating the bill. Congress at would remain in session until such legislation as might be reported from the Judiciary Committee was passed. He thought what the committee should now be preparing and considering a bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the subject had been before the Judiciary Committee, but they had not been able to reach any conclusion upon it, nor were they likely to agree. He should vote for the general amnesty amendment of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Sawyer) as a distinct proposition.

PROTECTION BETTER THAN AMNESTY.

Mr. MORTON expressed surprise that Mr. Trumbull should prefer amnesty for late rebels to protection to the loyal people of the South.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that the Judiciary Committee could make a report and the Senate could amend it to suit itself.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he desired to correct the report that the Judiciary Committee would be unable to bring a bill to all desired. He had not understood the chaiaman of the Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL did not intimate such a thing. He believed the Committee could agree upon a proper bill. He recognized the necessity for the proper legislation, and believed Congress should stay here until that legislation was secured.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that the Judiciary Committee would couple with their report a proper bill to protect the loyal people in the South—a general amnesty measure. He (Sherman) did not know but that he would favor such a measure, with proper exceptions.

Mr. THURMAN commented upon

PARTISAN EXAGGERATIONS

of Southern disorders, and that the Radical party, instead of profiting by those means, should be held responsible for the occurrence of such outrages, inasmuch as the entire administration of the State government was in their hands. He characterized the various

KU-KLUX BILLS

which had been introduced recently as outside of the constitution, and declared that some of them amounted to exercise over the State the same absolute power now exercised by Congress over the District of Columbia.

Mr. BLAIR attributed the apparent anxiety manifested on this floor about the tranquility of the South to the fact that at the last elections the radicals had been turned out of power in North Carolina and Alabama, and they were wanting some excuse for overturning back again. This was the sum and substance of the present anxiety of Congress.

It would be useless for the Senate to attempt to pass any Ku-Klux legislation, as it would not be concurred in by the House. He referred that if the time was to be occupied, a bill for the repeal of the duties on salt and coal should be passed. We had had a coal famine in the seaboard States last winter, and investigation had demanded that the duties be kept up, and the Senate had probably determined to accede to the demand. The salt monopolists were also safe in the hands of the Republicans, because the caucus regulations would prevent any effective legislating on the subject. Senators were to be tied up by their caucuses, and prevented from liberating the country from the bonds of these monopolies.

Mr. POOL in the few minutes remaining before taking the recess, desired briefly to be called the "grave charges" of the Senator from Missouri, (Blair,) because he, (Pool) had asked for legislation to protect the people against murder, that Senator had intimated that the purpose was to put down the Democratic party.

DESERTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

He believed that if the Democratic party could not exist except by such means, it ought to be put down. He would see the Democratic party and every other humbled, before he would see them maintain themselves by plunder and assassination. He stood here to ask that the South be no longer made the football of assassination, and that his political associates would do nothing to preclude the Judiciary Committee from taking the subject into consideration.

A CROSS FIRE.

The hour of two o'clock, fixed for taking the vote here arrived. Mr. Blair asked to make one remark. It was that the murders and assassins convicted in North Carolina by proofs before the Republican Republicans.

Mr. POOL—"that is because the republicans punish such men and democrats do not."

Mr. BLAIR. "Now let me respond to that. The only persons in office in North Carolina, are Judges and District Attorneys. All the rest are Republicans, and if there were any Democrats to be punished for committing crime, it would be done. Excitement, and calls of Mr. POOL—"but the jurors are Democrats. They are the men who punish." Repeated calls to order from all parts of the Chamber.

Mr. BLAIR—(vociferating) "the Republicans have the selection of the jurors. They have it by the laws which they have made. [Calls of order and question.]

Mr. BLAIR, continuing, "that is a fact and no man shall charge it home upon me, that these men are not punished because they are Democrats, when it is shown that the only men who break laws so far as discovery has been made, are Republican.

The Vice President here interfered to maintain order and closed the debate. He remarked that by unanimous consent on yesterday it was agreed that the vote should stand as the time of taking the vote on the pending question and amendments. There was no rule to compel adherence to this agreement, and its observance depended entirely upon personal honor.

Senator BLAIR disclaimed any intention to disregard a unanimous agreement, but he could not allow the accusation of the Senator from North Carolina, (Pool) to go to the country without its being accompanied by his own emphatic contradiction.

ACTION WILL BE TAKEN THIS SESSION.

The Senate proceeded to vote. The question being first taken on Mr. Sherman's pending amendments to provide for legislation upon the South at the present session, which was agreed to. Ayes 31. Nays 18. During the vote Mr. Conkling stated that he abstained from voting because he considered the introduction of Mr. Sherman's amendments as in violation of the understanding entered into in the Conference of Republican Senators. There was a difference of opinion between Senators on the subject, and holding the opinion that he did, he preferred to act in his own way.

Messrs. Stewart, Hill and Robinson stated that they would not vote for the reasons assigned by Mr. Conkling. The result of the vote was then announced.

Mr. THURMAN—Let us have the doors thrown wide open, and see who is willing to sit here longer. I move to lay the resolution on the table. Lost by a party vote—ayes 15, nays 24.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to further amend the resolution by including the bill from the House repealing the

DUTY ON COAL.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Indiana, moved to amend this amendment by providing also for the consideration of

REVENUE REFORM,

and the tariff generally.

Mr. HAMILTON'S amendment was rejected.

The question recurring on Mr. Trumbull's amendment, Mr. Robertson moved an amendment to the pending resolution, to include the House bill abolishing the

DUTY ON SALT.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VICKERS moved to amend by adding to the House bill abolishing the duty on sugar, which was lost.

Mr. CASSORLY moved as an amendment, the House bill to repeal the

INCOME TAX.

which was rejected—yeas 21; nays 28—the Vice President voting in the negative.

The Senate then voted on and rejected by 23 to 21 Mr. Trumbull's amendment to consider the House bill to abolish the duty on salt as amended by adding bills for the abolition of duty on salt, tea and coffee.

Mr. SUMNER moved to include in the proposed legislation,

SUPPLEMENTARY RIGHTS BILL.

He supposed there would be no objection.

Mr. CONKLING objected, saying he was bound in honor to act on the decision of the majority of the Senate as to the business to be disposed of.

Mr. SUMNER'S motion was disagreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to include in the proposed legislation, the bill to promote the collection of

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. THURMAN moved an amendment to the pending resolution, to include the bill for the abolition of the

DUTY ON SALT.

Rejected.

Mr. Blair offered an amendment to include the bill to abolish the duty on coal. Rejected.

Mr. FRELINGHEYSEN'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. SAWYER moved the

GENERAL AMNESTY BILL.

Lost 21 against 31.

Mr. ANTHONY'S resolution was then agreed to, yeas 30, nays 68, in the following form.

Resolved, That the Senate will consider at the present session only the deficiency appropriation bill, the concurrent resolution for the Joint Committee of Investigation upon the South, and the resolution now pending, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, to report a bill or bills that will enable the President and courts of the United States to execute the laws in said States, and any report that may be made by the Committee on Judiciary, on the subject.

MR. SHERMAN'S RESOLUTION.

The Senate then proceeded to consider of Mr. Sherman's resolution, which was modified so as to read

Resolved, That as organized bands of lawless and desperate men, mainly composed of soldiers of the late rebel armies, armed, disciplined and disguised, and bound by oaths and secret obligations, are proven to exist in the State of South Carolina, and have by force, terror and violence defied the civil authority in that State, and by organized perjury have rendered the courts powerless to punish the crimes they have committed, thus overthrowing the safety of person and property and rights, which are the bases of all civil government, and which are guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, to all its citizens; and as there is good reason to believe that similar organizations exist, and have produced similar results in many parts of the late insurrectionary States; therefore the Judiciary Committee is instructed to report a bill or bills, to enable the President and courts of the United States, to execute the laws to punish and prevent such organized violence, and to secure to all citizens the rights so guaranteed them.

Mr. SCOTT, Chairman of the Investigating Committee on Southern Outrages, took the floor and replied to the imputation thrown out in the debate that a majority of the Committee had abruptly closed the testimony as to North Carolina without notice to the minority. He said the minority had received timely notice, and that the testimony had been impartially received, nearly half of the entire volume of testimony being occupied by the apologetics of the Ku-Klux. He characterized the minority reports as inflamed by partisan passion, undignified and unfairly reflecting upon Congress, and contended that events clearly established the existence of the infamous Ku-klux organization in North Carolina. Without concluding, Mr. Scott yielded the floor, and the Senate at 5 o'clock, after an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MEMBERS.

Mr. KERR, rising to a question of privilege, presented the credentials of Messrs. Bell, Hibbard and Parkers, members elect of the House, and moved that they be sworn in. The credentials of one of the members were read when the Speaker desired Messrs. Bell, Hibbard and Parker to present themselves in front of the Clerk's desk. They then came forward, took the required oaths and retired to their seats.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS AT EASTPORT.

Mr. BALL called up and the House passed the Senate bill to re-establish the office of Surveyor of Eastport, Me.

A PERSONAL DISCLAIMER.

Mr. YOUNG (of Ga.) rising to the question of privelige, caused to be read an extract from Washington letter to the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, in which it was charged that he says "he would like to charge through the House with a company of cavalry to shoot and kill, and I believe in truth he would." Mr. Young said he had never given utterance to any sentiments that could warrant such a statement; it was simply preposterous, absurd and ridiculous.

Mr. KILLINGER moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it be until next Friday next. Not agreed to.

TENNESSEE ELECTIONS.

Mr. MCCRARY, from the Committee on Elections, reported resolutions that the election of members of Congress from the Memphis was held on the day fixed by law, and that the election was void. He said he would call up the resolution at an early day.

ARKANSAS MEMBER.

Mr. POLLARD, from the same committee, reported that John Edwards was entitled to be sworn in as a member from the Third District of Arkansas. The resolution was agreed to and Mr. Edwards was sworn in.

At 1 o'clock a motion to adjourn was disagreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offerred the following:

Resolved, By the House, the Senate concurring, that this House will when it adjourns on Friday next, adjourn to meet again the first Monday in December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Speaker overruled this as no question of privilege in as much as the time fixed by the House by the concurrent resolution namely to-morrow, had not arrived, and that resolution was now pending in the Senate.

Mr. KERR presented under the rules a remonstrance of the

AMERICAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE

against the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee, but praying Congress to abolish the duties which keep up grievous monopolies that oppress the people, and violate every principle of right and justice, and leave undisturbed equitable duties like those on tea and coffee.

The House at twenty minutes before two o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

ARKANSAS.

Impeachment Proceedings—Judge McClure Acquitted—Legislative Proceedings.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, March 22.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special to-night says:

After the conclusion of the arguments in the impeachment case against Judge McClure, a motion to demurrer was sustained by an unanimous vote, and McClure was thereby acquitted. To-day the motion was made and adopted giving McClure's counsel $2,000, at the expense of the State, for their services. Mr. Mallory's motion to this effect prevailed.

In the Senate, the Franchise Committee reported a bill for the removal of disabilities from a number of persons. Only eight, the two reports, no action was taken. Messrs. Thomas and White colored, made a minority report opposing any removal of disabilities on the ground that the spirit of rebellion was as rife to-day as during the war. An effort made to take up the resolution memorializing Congress for the removal of disabilities, but the motion was voted down by a decided majority. It is evident that the Clayton faction don't intend that this resolution shall pass. The session was prolonged last night by the introduction of bills, it being the last day for that purpose. It turns out that Mr. Neal of Sebastian, who was lately made the leader of the Conservatives in the House, proved a traitor by selling out to Mr. Clayton, even before Johnson did, and he is also the leader present state of affairs. He was Chairman of the Second Board of Managers, and is responsible for the withdrawal of the articles of impeachment.

ILLINOIS.

Buried Alive—A Gift Lottery Stopped.

CHICAGO, March 22.—A dispatch from Quincy says while three men were excavating in a sand cut on the Pike County Railroad, near Kinderhook, yesterday, they were all buried alive by the bank caving in on them. Their names are not given, but all were Swedes.

A few days since the National Company operating the Sprook house, of which Gen. C. Lemon & Co. claim to be proprietors, was arraigned before the Criminal Court. It was charged in the indictment that the scheme by which one million five hundred thousand dollars were to be distributed to certificate holders for nothing but a lottery. Judge Jamison took the case under advisement, and this morning gave his decision, to the effect that the scheme is simply but a gift lottery, and Lemon & Co. were found guilty. They appeal to the Supreme Court. The State's Attorney, Hon. Julius Grinnell, declares his intention of prosecuting all the parties now engaged in this city in this business. The number is immense.

A Swede named William Anderson, while engaged in sawing away the foretop-sail of the schooner Cuyahoga, (Paul's) yesterday afternoon, fell to the deck and was instantly killed.

Charles H. Seaverns, a well-known citizen, and largely identified with the amateur musical interest of this city, died this morning after an illness of only two days.

PANAMA.

The Canal Expedition—War Between Honduras and San Salvador—Extradition Treaty.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ASPINWALL, March 18, *via* Kingston.—The United States steamer Nipsic arrived on the 8th from Ollrina river. The advance party of the expedition were near the summit of the elevation, which is less than two hundred feet. All were well and confident of success. The survey will probably be completed by the first of May.

Honduras has formally declared war against San Salvador. The misunderstanding, it is not likely now can be arranged. President Medena has issued a decree suspending the execution of treaties with San Salvador, until that country is disposed to observe them. If war ensued, President Medeon says San Salvador must assume the responsibility, and threatens to foreigners that if damages are done to the railroads, San Salvador will be the cause.

Dispatches from Nicaragua to the 13th, announce that Vincenti Quadra was installed President of Costa Rica on the 12th, and that an unsuccessful attempt was made to overthrow his government. A treaty between Nicaragua and Costa Rica has been ratified. The recent earthquake at Guayaquil did but slight damage. The extradition treaty between San Salvador and the United States is declared in force.

MAINE.

Severe Storm—Railroad Deluged—Bank Robber.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LEWISTON, March 22.—The storm yesterday was very severe. Nearly three inches of rain fell. A washout on the Androscoggin Railroad, below Lisbon Falls, prevents trains on that road from running, and will take two days to repair.

ROCKLAND, March 22.—Alden Litchfield, convicted of being accessary to the robbery of the Lime Rock Bank, was sentenced to-day to four years in the State prison.

KEY WEST.

The Tennessee.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

KEY WEST, March 22.—The Tennessee with the San Domingo Commissioners on board, will leave for New York to-morrow morning. It is expected that a tug will meet the Tennessee off Charleston Bay and take on board a portion of the Commission and attaches, so that they may go to Washington with the report by rail. The Tennessee will be due off Charleston on Saturday.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

The Insurgents Dictate!

PARIS QUIET!

National Assembly!

DISORDER DENOUNCED!

Chanzy Appeals to the People!

BISMARCK MADE A PRINCE!

German Parliament!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

PARIS TRANQUIL.

LONDON, March 21, midnight.—The latest advices from the interior of Paris are to one o'clock P. M. At that time the city was tranquil.

APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A placard signed by the Mayors whose signatures were appended to their manifesto of yesterday informs the citizens that the Assembly at Versailles has voted as urgent the proposal for the election of a Municipal Council, and expresses the hope that the National Guards will prevent further conflict until the final decision of the Assembly is rendered.

WATCH FOR CRIMINALS.

PARIS, March 21.—The insurrectionary official journal urges the National Guards to exercise a vigilant watch for criminals attempting to re-enter Paris.

PAYMENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

The payment of the National Guards regularly and the distribution of alms to those in need have been resumed.

GENERAL CHANZY

has been removed to the prison La Sante. He was shamefully treated. His sister was also arrested.

A PROCLAMATION.

A proclamation signed by General Duval, and dated simply Paris, demands the reinstatement of a Mayor in Paris, with Deputy Mayors in all the arrondissements. The proclamation says it is not the intention of the Nationals to separate Paris from France, but only from the Empire and the Government of National Defence, and declares the measure of Passion and cowardice, and concludes with an appeal to the people to sustain themselves as we are doing, and to follow our example in opposing oppression. The decree further postpones the the maturity of commercial bills, and prohibits landlords from increasing lodging rents or payment of rent till the issuance of a fresh order.

NEWSPAPER SUGGESTIONS.

The *Siecle* urges upon each battalion of the army in possession of its respective forts, to unite and says, if this is done, the rising will be promptly repressed and probably without bloodshed.

THE INDEMNITY.

The insurrectionary committee has decided to respect the conditions of peace, but considers it just that the largest portion of the indemnity should fall on the authors of the war.

PARISIAN AFFAIRS.

The cabs have resumed their trips, the theaters are open, and the railway trains from Paris to Versailles run regularly. The situation in Montmartre and Belleville, however, is unchanged. All business and labor are at stopped. There are frequent night alarms, toesin and drums are sounded, and cannon fired, and the Montmartre quarter is terrified at the attack from the sixty thousand troops at Versailles.

THE MIDDLE CLASSES APPEALED TO.

The official journall says the time has arrived when the common people of the Capital can save the country, and appeals to the Bourgeoise for support in an emergency.

MANIFESTO BY THE GUARD.

Evening—All the chief battalions of the National Guard, second arrondissement, have issued a manifesto joining their voices to those of the deputies to the Assembly and Mayors of Paris, in a determination to defend the Republic, and the tranquility against all persons. They have organized a special force, and measures for the protection of their arrondissement, and will return to the path of union in the work of conciliation and abstinence from crime. A similar movement is being made by other arrondissements.

STREET DEMONSTRATION.

There was a demonstration in the streets to-day in favor of the union of all men of order. The demonstrators marched to the insurgents' headquarters, but found their passage barred by bayonets. An angry altercation ensued, after which they retired, but the movement has a tendency to spread.

Thiers has sent Glais Bizoin as a delegate on his part, to the Government to endeavor to conciliate the insurgents.

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE

now seems more hopeful. The Mayors of Paris number of persons, have given their concurrence to holding elections on Wednesday.

NO EXIT FROM PARIS.

The National Guards search all trains leaving Paris, and stop egress of all military personages.

FORTIFICATIONS HELD.

The Nationals now hold, and have occupied all the fortifications of the city.

CONDEMNATORY OF THE INSURGENTS.

VERSAILLES, March 22.—The National Assembly has approved a proclamation condemning the criminal attempts of a few mad men to destroy France in a moment of humiliation, which are repudiated by the whole country. It appeals to the troops and citizens to rally and save the noble capital.

COUNCILS GENERAL.

The Assembly has also declared an urgent bill abrogating the decree suppressing the Councils General.

PROVINCIAL SUPPORT.

Picard announced in the Assembly, that all the functionaries of the Departments have offered to the Assembly armed support. It was announced that the government will present to the Assembly, on Wednesday, a bill providing for the election of the municipalities.

GENERAL CHANZY.

Schoelcher reported that he had visited Paris, but failed to obtain the release of General Chanzy. Admiral Saissit, in some respects, refused, but on other points agreed. The insurgents, who he said held Gen. Chanzy as a hostage, and will shoot him if they are attacked.

KING WILLIAM'S BIRTHDAY.

BERLIN, March 21.—At the session of the German parliament to-day, Herr Frankenburg, by virtue of seniority as President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Herr Simson, was warmly greeted by the South German members. A motion passed the House congratulating the Emperor on the occurrence of the 74th anniversary of his birth to-morrow.

GERMAN EXPRESSIONS OF PARISIAN AFFAIRS.

The semi official *Provincial Correspondence* to-day, in an article on the troubles in Paris says: Germany will certainly not interfere with affairs in Paris now, but she will know how to protect her interests, and to press to their fulfillment the engagements entered into by France.

BISMARCK A PRINCE.

Count Von Bismarck has been elevated to the rank of Prince of the German Empire, and General Count Von Moltke has been presented with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Iron Cross.

THIER'S COMPLIMENTARY.

In the French National Assembly to-day, Thiers gave his impressions of his visit to the government and Republic, to the Departies Terard, Clemencian and Schoelcher, for the courage displayed by the latter in remaining at Paris by the insurgents. Thiers also announced that the government would not declare war against the insurgents, unless instructed to do so by the Assembly.

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

22d.—A special dispatch to the Daily News from Berlin, says the ceremony upon opening the Parliament to-day was impressive in its simplicity. The Emperor manifested deep emotion during his speech, which was delivered from the marble throne of Charlemange, brought from Aachen, "Aix la Chapelle" especially for the purpose.

GERMAN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A dispatch from Rouen says the Germans have celebrated their victories there in quietness. A large number of French cities and towns have adopted and forwarded to Versailles, resolutions protesting against the revolution, and proclaiming their adhesion to the Government.

INSURGENTS ON THEIR OWN HOOK.

PARIS, March 22.—*via* London.—The Official Journal of the insurgents says the Central Republican Committee has been unable to come to an understanding with the Mayor's, is compelled to proceed with the election without their co-operation. The elections are postponed until to-morrow, when they will be held under the superindendence of an electoral commission appointed by the Central Committee.

AN ILLEGAL ASSEMBLY.

An editorial in the same paper seeks to prove that the assembling at Versailles is legally incomplete, on the ground that the elections of some of its members were vitiated by foreign occupation and pressure. The Chamber is described as ill-conditioned, exclusive and rural. The article continues: Paris devolves the duty of compelling respect for the sovereignty of the people. She must see to it that she is not separated from her provinces, and that her provinces are not separated from each other. She must be the capital of France. It is unquestionably her right to proceed with the elections of the Communal Council."

The Central Republican Committee has taken wise and indispensable measures to prepare for the establishment of Communal Councils, and for the election of all chief officers of the National Guard by members.

THIERS' PROCLAMATION.

President Thiers has sent another circular to the Prefects of the Departments informing them that advices received by the Government from all the Provinces are reassuring. The attempts to create disorders have everywhere failed. In Paris citizens are organizing for the suppression of sedition. An army now numbering 47,000 men protects the Government and Assembly at Versailles, which is rapidly becoming masters of the events.

LOOK OUT PRENCHMEN.

The Central Republican Committee intends to respect liberty of the press; it is determined to have the decision of the people respected, and will permit no incitement to disobedience. A repetition of the offense will be severely punished.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards has appointed Raoul D'Abusson Chief General of his staff. Col. Valigranne, Commandant of the Hotel de Ville and Col. Dardille, Commandant at the Tuilleries.

RELEASE OF FRENCH TROOPS.

The statement comes from a reliable source that orders have been issued to stop the return home of French prisoners for the present.

The French Government has as yet appointed no commissioners to arrange for the return of the prisoners in Germany.

A WARNING TO THE INSURGENTS.

A proclamation is about to be issued warning the insurgents to lay down their arms.

DISTURBANCES CONFINED TO PARIS

Lyons, Marseilles and Bordeaux, where troubles were anticipated, remain tranquil. These official representations cannot be doubted.

GOVERNMENT STRONGER.

The Government is hourly growing stronger. Backed by the Assembly, supported by the country, with a majority of the citizens of Paris really in its favor, and surrounded by a constantly increasing army, it is already formidable, and begins to inspire a wholesome fear of its power. New prefects have been appointed for eighteen departments.

ENGLAND.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN PARIS.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons to-night Viscount Enfield stated that Lord Lyons had been instructed to accompany the French Government to Versailles, and that every arrangement had been made to protect the life and property of British subjects in Paris.

REJOICING OVER THE LATE MARRIAGE.

The London newspapers are enthusiastic over the marriage of the Princess Louise. There were general rejoicing and celebrations everywhere throughout the United Kingdom

ENGLISH MAIDENS FOLLOW SUIT.

Many marriages were solemnized simultaneously, in different parts of England.

THE NATIONAL WAY OF CELEBRATING.

A great many dinners and balls were given in London in honor of the event, and the illuminations in the evening were very extensive.

SOME BRITISH ELOQUENCE, PROBABLY HEAVY.

At Esher, in county Surrey, where the bridal party left the main road for the palace of Claremont, a royal seat belonging to the King of the Belgians, the Marquis Lorne and wife were received by an address from the parish authorities and passed under a number of triumphal arches.

VON STEINMETZ.

VIENNA, March 22.—General Von Steinmetz, the Prussian Minister, was to-day received by the Emperor and presented with the grand cross of the Order of Leopold.

CUBA.

MINISTER DISMISSED.

HAVANA, March 22.—The government having relieved General Carlo from office, Sigundo Cabo of the Islands of Cuba, and many prominent citizens held a meeting, at which resolutions were adopted requesting the government to annul the order and have Carlo remain.

ITALY.

ROME, March 22.—The clerical journals here report that communications have passed between the cabinets of Vienna and Florence with reference to the status of the Pope.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 22, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¼. Money: 92@92¾ on account. Bonds dull; 5-20s of '62, 92; do '65, 91¾; do '67, 90¾; 10-40s, 87.

FRANKFORT, March 22.—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7¾@7¾d. Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork declining; 84s 6d. Beef 115s. Cumberland middles 47s 6d.

THE RIVERS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, O., March 22.—River twenty-four feet six inches: risen six inches; seven feet bridge space. Arrived—Glasgow, from Arkansas River; Spray, from Nashville. Departed—Charmer, for Evansville; Emma Lloyd, for Nashville; John N. Groesbeck, for New Orleans; Alice Dean, for Memphis; Arlington, for Gettysburg. Weather clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, March 22.—Bon Accord and Mound City for St. Louis at 9 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, at 5; Sam Brown, St. Louis and return at 10; Great Republic, St. Louis to New Orleans at 1 A. M.; Belle Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis; Grand Era No. 2, New Orleans to Louisville at 5; Simpson Horaer, Vicksburg to Louisville at 8 C. B. Church, New Orleans to Cincinnati at 9; J. L. Hyatt, Arkansas River to Louisville at 1 P. M.; Argonaut No. 2, St. Louis to Tennessee river at 1; Julia, St. Louis to Vicksburg at 3; Kate Swinney, Belle River packet, at 5; Tyrone, Nashville packet, at 7; Glencoe, Cincinnati to New Orleans at 7. The river fell ten inches; weather clear; mercury 68°.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Arrived—City of Pensacola, from Pittsburgh; Ida Handy, from Vicksburg; Anna Green and Post Boy, from New Orleans; Florence and barges, from Cow Island; Abeona and barges, from Cairo; Petrel and barges, from Cairo; Mountaineer, from Kansas City; Mollie Moore and Far West, from Pittsburgh; Sam Barcus and barges, from Cairo; Mollie Moore and Far West, from Pittsburgh; Sam Barcus and barges, for New Orleans; City of Pekin, for Peoria; Andy Johnson, for Keokuk; Grand Turk, for Memphis; Abeona, for Cincinnati. River falling slowly. Weather clear and windy.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—Rises—unmoved rising this morning, and has risen three inches. It may possibly be a foot more. Weather clear and warm. Departed—Ida Handy, for Chatapion and Potomac, from Cincinnati; Abeona and Grey bound for St. Louis; Messenger, for Vicks

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 10, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
H. S. MYLIN,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
ja27

BONDS at Frankfort, 96½.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111@111¼.

THE Secretary of the Treasury is well satisfied with the progress that is being made in negotiating the new loan. A large number of letters is received daily at the Department making inquiry in relation to it. Although the bonds will not be ready for delivery sooner than the first of May, subscriptions amounting to some twenty millions of dollars have already been received.

THE suit which will virtually determine whether the property of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, belongs to the Wylie-Stuart party, or those who have been worshiping in Horticultural Hall for the last two years, is still dragging its slow lengths through the *Nisi Prius* Court in the City of Brotherly Love, Judge Williams presiding. We understand that neither party is very sanguine of success.

THAT was quite a modest but characteristic demand which the ex-rebel Gen' Kershaw made a few days since in the presence of Governor Scott, of South Carolina, and a number of others. He said that the carpet-baggers and usurpers must leave the State and the Government to "Southern gentlemen." The Ku Klux have served a notice on Governor Scott and other State officers to resign their office and leave the State! Is there nothing outrageous in this demand? Is it only a conflict of races that disturbs the South?

LOCAL LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

We not only feel flattered when others tell us, but we modestly boast ourselves that Western Pennsylvania is one of the richest districts in the country, and that Pittsburgh has more substantial wealth than any other city of the same size in the Union. This is not a mere empty boast. It is a solid truth. We are the wealthiest and most substantial, and at the same time the plainest and most unpretending people in the United States. Our ladies, according to *Every Saturday*, only array themselves in brilliant attire on gala nights, and even then show "no shoddy and no Saratoga affectations. The great manufacturer and his wife and daughters move joyously in the dance, untrammeled and unoppressed by the weight of their millions." But with all this we are doing little, comparatively, in a literary point of view, to exhibit the greatness and solidity of our wealth. Our rolling mills, foundries, glass houses and factories of different kinds may be counted by the hundred, and give evidence not only of thrift and enterprise but princely affluence. Our common schools, which are models of convenience and architectural beauty, are raising their proud and lofty heads in almost every district. Great facilities are afforded our children for learning the ordinary branches of an English education, but notwithstanding its importance to Pittsburgh and the region surrounding it, mechanical science is little taught, and but few opportunities are afforded for acquiring a knowledge of it.

The higher branches of educational science are not sufficiently appreciated, nor liberally encouraged by our millionaires, although they are "unoppressed by the weight of their millions." We have no collegiate institution in Western Pennsylvania that is worthy of us, as an opulent people. It is true that we have here in our midst the Western University, Pennsylvania Female College, the Female College, and a number of private schools and academies, all of which have efficient faculties and preceptors, and are doing much to elevate our young gents and misses to a higher educational plane. We have also in the districts lying out side the city several very excellent institutions, among which are the Allegheny College at Meadville, Westminster Collegiate Institute at New Wilmington, Lawrence county, and Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pa.

But none of these institutions have received that fostering care, or liberal support from our men of affluence that their importance to the respective communities in which they are located claims for them. As regards our University and the Colleges to which we have referred, that have not been established by private enterprise, they are certainly not in a condition to do much to prepare young men and women for taking a high place in the galleries of art and science. The wonder is, that, crippled as they have been for want of the necessary monetary support, they have been enabled to do so much, and to send out young men from their classic halls that will yet, as many of them are now doing, adorn some of the highest walks of professional life.

Not one of these institutions is endowed as it should be. The salaries paid the professors, who are grinding and sweating their brain every day almost in the year, are not more than sufficient to furnish the necessary annual additions to their libraries. The institutions are not provided with buildings necessary to carry on the operations of a first-class college. Their libraries are far inferior to many of the collections of private citizens. Their apparatus is not as extensive as that of a first-class private chemist. Their endowments are a mere pittance. These things paralyze the efforts of the devoted men who are struggling to make the institutions over which they preside respectable, and an efficient means of qualifying our young men for taking the highest positions in the literary world.

We know of no better way in which a millionaire can raise a monument to perpetuate his name and fame, as a successful merchant and manufacturer, than by rearing a literary temple, endowing a professorship or establishing a bursary to aid indigent but talented young men in the prosecution of their learned studies, or to fire their youthful ambition to achieve brilliant distinction in the world of letters.

If we turn our attention to institutes of theological lore, we will find the same state of things existing in them. Our sister city of Allegheny is greatly favored in having no less than three theological seminaries. In some of them liberal provision has been made for the convenience of professors and students, but not one of them has the requisite endowment for carrying on its operations successfully. The professors are poorly rewarded for their indefatigable labors. No adequate compensation is given them for their mental toil. Some narrow-souled and stingy people will say, they only labor some six or seven months in the year, and they are amply rewarded, for the amount of time they spend in the seminary. But during these six or seven months they have to devote their daily attention to their classes, and therefore render an amount of service in that time equal to that rendered in the course of a whole year, by many gentlemen in other departments of professional life. But this is a matter that should not be brought into consideration in this regard. If a professor is elected to fill a chair only for six or seven months, it is all the same to him as if he were to occupy it during the whole year. It should not be expected of one holding such an important position, that he should go out into the world, at the expiration of each session, to seek for a field in which he may labor during the remainder of the year. This would certainly be humiliating. Besides, his time may be very profitably employed during the long vacation in revising his lectures, and general reading. Neither, then, should the fact be taken into account, in ciphering up the amount of compensation that should be paid to a theological professor, that he may have been reading the same prelections for a number of years, and having his course completed, little labor is involved in attending to the daily routine of the class-room. We have known men to read the same lectures for a quarter of a century, and even at the expiration of that long period, to be constantly engaged in revising them, inserting and striking out, and giving new illustrations suited to the progress and development of the science which they taught.

But if asked, what will you say about those professors who derive large salaries from congregations in addition to those paid by the seminary? We reply that we are opposed to pluralities, as they are called, in all cases where they can be dispensed with. Much injury has been done by them. They have produced the most angry discussions in the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Churches, and their results have been anything but favorable.

The professors in our theological seminaries will compare favorably in point of scholarship, and fitness for their position with those of any other seminaries in the land. They are as faithful too as any, we think, in the discharge of their onerous and exhausting duties, and it is a crying shame that the wealthy and respectable denominations whom they have served, and are still serving, so well, have not amply endowed the institutions with which they are connected. The services of a professor of divinity are entitled to the most liberal and generous consideration, and yet, he is often very poorly renumerated. Religious people who are dependent on theological seminaries constantly, for supplies for their pulpits pay professors' salaries as a general thing very reluctantly. Within the past few weeks we have seen an appeal in one of our religious papers from the Treasurer of one of these seminaries, earnestly entreating the people to send in their contributions towards paying the professors salaries, as the session was drawing near a close. He stated as an inducement for them to send in their contributions speedily that there were only about seven hundred dollars in the treasury. This in our judgment would not be sufficient to pay the one-fourth of the salary of one, and there are several professors in the seminary in whose behalf the appeal was made. Such a state of things is not only disheartening, it is dishonorable.

Men heap up wealth here, and do not know to whom they shall leave it, or what use may be made of it when they die. We could cite many cases in which the possessors of great wealth would have done more good to their families, and the public, if they had devoted a large portion of it to the endowment of local literary institutions. The effect of their liberality towards colleges and universities would have been most salutary on their own families.

We have written the above of our own volition. We did not receive the inspiration from any one. We have only discharged a duty which we owe to the public. Our local literary institutions, in which we include our theological seminaries, have not received that liberal support which they deserve. Their efforts are paralyzed for lack of the necessary funds to carry on their operations, not because we are unable to contribute the whole amount required to place them, in point of efficiency and power, among the first institutions of the kind in the country, but because we are unwilling. Will our millionaires, our merchant and manufacturing princes give their attention to our local literary institutions?

VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

The *North Carolinian*, published in Elizabeth city, North Carolina, in its issue of the 16th instant, denounces the blindness of those who cannot see that lawless brigands are bringing disgrace on that State by the atrocity of their crimes. It could hardly be expected that the *Carolinian* would stigmatize its own State. It says:

Some people never will learn anything. When punished for their offences they complain, and yet they stubbornly persist in the very course that makes the punishment a certainty. Had the malcontents in this Southern country pursued a prudent course after the close of the war, but few of the enactments they so bitterly complain of would have been passed by the National Congress.

In this State there is a class of politicians who are doing all they can to bring odium on our good commonwealth by their defiance of law and their perpetration of damnable outrages upon the weak and defenseless. Leagued together in secret oath-bound "Klans," they have infested certain counties and carried on a "game of violence" that is a disgrace to the civilization of the age.

It is true that in Eastern North Carolina there has been no trouble. Here these cowardly midnight marauders have not dared to show their hand, and because of the high tone of public sentiment and the determination of all our people to sustain law and order these desperadoes never will annoy us. But in the West it has been different, and because of the lawlessness of these Klans—their reveling in their "dance of blood"—the whole State has been made to suffer in reputation abroad. The evidence elicited before the High Court of Impeachment now sitting at Raleigh, brings to light the fact that in some of the Western counties scenes of crimes, scourgings and murders have been carried on, by these organized bands, of a character reminding one of the tortures inflicted by the Spanish Inquisition. The leading citizens—those who *could* have controlled the local public sentiment winked at them, and as for the Courts, scarce an instance of indictment, and not one of conviction, is to be found on the record.

The Colored People at Work.

During the war, and especially near its close, we were met on every side by those Northern politicians who did all they could to embarass the Government, with the oft repeated objections that Emancipation would turn a multitude of paupers on the country,—that the negroes would not work, and that without the introduction of white labor the South would go to ruin. Well, Emancipation did take place, and what followed? An entire disorganization of the Southern system of labor of course. A race who had been forced to toil under the lash for generations, would naturally consider idleness as the first enjoyment of a free man. But it was soon found out that liberty created new wants and implanted a higher self-respect, and the actual result has been that the colored people never worked harder or better under slavery than they do now; aye, and so far from "going to ruin," the South was never richer or more prosperous than at the present moment. And what is more; we venture the assertion that the Northern traveler among us will find fewer beggars and a far less number of paupers than he finds at home.—*The North Carolinian.*

SURPRISING ADVENTURES
Of Master Charles Summerton.

BY BRET HARTE.

At exactly half-past nine o'clock on the morning of Saturday, August 26th, 1865, Master Charles Summerton, aged five years, disappeared mysteriously from his residence on Folsom street, San Francisco. At twenty-five minutes past nine he had been observed by the butcher amusing himself by going through that popular youthful exercise known as "turning the crab," a feat in which he was singularly proficient. At a court of inquiry summarily held in the back parlor at 10.15, Bridget, cook, deposed to have detected him, at twenty minutes past nine, in the felonious abstraction of sugar from the pantry, which, by the same token had she known what was a-comin', she'd have never previnted. Patsey, a shrill-voiced youth from a neighboring alley, testified to have seen "Chowley," at half-past nine, in front of the butcher's shop round the corner, but as this young gentleman chose to throw out the gratuitous belief that the missing child had been converted into sausages by the butcher, his testimony was received with some caution by the female portion of the court, and with downright scorn and contumely by its masculine members. But whatever might have been the hour of his departure, it was certain that from half-past ten A. M. until nine P. M., when he was brought home by a policeman, Charles Summerton was missing. Being naturally of a reticent disposition, he has since resisted, with but one exception, any attempt to wrest from him a statement of his where-abouts during that period. That exception has been myself. He has recited to me the following in the strictest confidence:

His intention on leaving the door steps of his dwelling was to proceed without delay to Van Dieman's Land, by way of Second and Market streets. This project was subsequently modified so far as to permit a visit to Oakville, where Captain Cook was killed. The outfit for his voyage consisted of two car tickets, five cents in silver, a fishing line, the brass capping of a spool of cotton, which, in his eyes, bore some resemblance to metallic currency, and a Sunday school library ticket. His garments, admirably adapted to the exigencies of any climate, were severally a straw hat with a pink ribbon, a striped shirt, over which a pair of trousers, uncommonly wide in comparison to their length, were buttoned, striped balmoral stockings, which gave his youthful legs something the appearance of winter green candy, and copper-toed shoes with iron heels, capable of striking fire from any flagstone. This latter quality, master Charley could not help feeling, would be of infinite service to him in the wilds of Van Dieman's Land, which, as pictorially represented in his geography, seemed to be deficient in corner groceries and matches.

Exactly as the clock struck the half hour, the short legs and straw hat of Master Charles Summerton disappeared around the corner. He ran rapidly, partly by way of inuring himself to the fatigues of the journey before him and partly by way of testing his speed with that of a North Beach car which was proceeding in his direction. The conductor, not being aware of this generous and lofty emulation, and being somewhat concerned at the spectacle of a pair of very short, twinkling legs so far in the rear, stopped his car and generously assisted the youthful Summerton upon the platform. From this point a hiatus of several hours duration occurs in Master Charles' narrative. He is under the impression that he "rode out" not only his two tickets, but that he became subsequently indebted to the company for several trips to and from the opposite termini, and that at last, resolutely refusing to give any explanation of his conduct, he was finally ejected, much to his relief, on a street corner. Although, as he informs us, he felt perfectly satisfied with this arrangement, he was impelled under the circumstances to hurl after the conductor an opprobrious appellation which he had ascertained from Patsey was the correct thing in such emergencies, and possessed peculiarly exasperating properties.

We now approach a thrilling part of the narrative, before which much of the adventures of the "Boy's Own Book" pale into insignificance. There are times when the recollection of this adventure causes Master Charles to break out into a cold sweat, and he has several times since its occurrence been awakened by lamentations and outcries in the night season by merely dreaming of it. On the corner of the street lay several empty sugar hogsheads. A few young gentlemen disported themselves therein, armed with sticks, with which they removed the sugar which still adhered to the joints of the staves, and conveyed it to their mouths. Finding a cask not yet pre empted, Master Charles set to work, and for a few moments reveled in a wild saccharine dream, whence he was finally aroused by an angry voice and the rapidly retreating footsteps of his comrades. An ominous sound smote his ear, and the next moment he felt the cask wherein he lay uplifted and set upright against the wall. He was a prisoner as yet undiscovered. Being satisfied in his mind that hanging was the systematic and legalized penalty for the outrage he had committed, he kept down manfully the cry that rose to his lips.

In a few moments he felt the cask again lifted by a powerful hand, which appeared above him at the edge of his prison, and which he concluded belonged to the ferocious giant Blunderbore, whose features and limbs he had frequently met in colored pictures. Before he could recover from his astonishment, his cask was placed with several others on a cart, and rapidly driven away. The ride which ensued he describes as being fearful in the extreme. Rolled around like a pill in a box, the agonies which he suffered may be hinted at, not spoken. Evidences of that protracted struggle were visible on his garments, which were of the consistency of syrup, and his hair, which for several hours under the treatment of hot water, yielded a thin treacle. At length the cart stopped on one of the wharves, and the cartman began to unload. As he tilted over the cask in which Charles lay, an exclamation broke from his lips, and the edge of the cask fell from the astounding intimate occupant upon the wharf. To regain his short legs, and to put the greatest possible distance between himself and the cartman, were his first movements on regaining his liberty. He did not stop until he had reached the corner of Front street.

Another blank succeeds in this veracious history. He cannot remember how or when he found himself in front of the circus tent. He has an indistinct remembrance of having passed through a long street of stores, which were all closed, and which made him fear it was Sunday, and that he had spent a miserable night in the sugar cask. But he remembers hearing the sound of music within the tent, and of creeping on his handsand knees, when no one was looking, until he passed under the canvas. His description of the wonders contained within that circle; of the terrific feats performed by a man on a pole, since practiced by him in the back yard; of the horses, one of which was spotted and resembled an animal in his Noah's ark, hitherto unrecognized and undefined; of the female equestrians whose dresses could only be equaled in magnificence to the frocks of his sister's dolls; of the painted clown, whose jokes excited a merriment, somewhat tinged by an undefined fear, was an effort of language which this pen could but weakly transcribe, and which no quantity of exclamation points could sufficiently illustrate. He is not quite certain what followed. He remembers that almost immediately on leaving the circus it became dark, and that he fell asleep, waking up at intervals on the corners of the streets, on front steps, in somebody's arms, and finally in his own bed. He was not aware of experiencing regret for his conduct. He does not recall at any time a disposition to go home: he remembers distinctly that he felt hungry.

He has made this disclosure in confidence. He wishes to have it respected. He wants to know if you have five cents about you.

A Nashville Yarn.

The Nashville *Union* and *American* has a long story of a Montgomery (Tennessee) father of a family, who, losing his all by the recent war, emigrated to Brazil, taking with him his wife, his son and daughter. Misfortune still followed him in his new venture, and he became involved in debt. The laws of Brazil provide that, when the debtor is insolvent, his children shall be sold into slavery, and this was the fate of the gentleman in question. The son and daughter, both having reached years of maturity, are now performing menial labor for one of the landholders of Brazil. The gentleman in question was well-known throughout Tennessee, and efforts are now being made by his friends to raise the amount of the debt, $1,200, and thus provide the means of release for the two children.

SENATOR SUMNER'S DICTATION TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A Leaf from History--The Story of the Massachusetts Senator's Attempt to Drive Secretary Seward out of Lincoln's Cabinet--The President's Firmness.

"Cymon" (L. L. Crounse) of the New York *Times*, writes from Washington to that journal as follows:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 18.—In the discussions by the press upon the removal of Mr. Sumner, I observe a great many allusions to so-called "Executive dictation," which many people affect to believe had much to do with that event. But I venture to say that no one Senator can be produced who will say that the President ever requested him to vote or use his influence to effect Mr. Sumner's removal. There are many Senators who felt the situation of affairs much more keenly than did the President, and they needed neither dictation from the Executive nor from any other source to induce them to take the step they did. But suppose, for the sake of argument, that there was dictation. Are not Senators always dictating to the President who shall compose his Cabinet and what course he shall pursue on public measures? Are they not always tendering their advice whether invited to do so or not? And if we examine Senator Sumner's records, do we not find him guilty of Senatorial dictation in its most conspicuous form? A few facts from the history of Mr. Lincoln's Administration will show that Mr. Sumner's hostility to Secretary Seward at one time went so far that he proposed a resolution in a Senatorial caucus, attacking Mr. Seward and calling upon Mr. Lincoln to remove him from office. On the 16th of December, 1862, in a Republican Senatorial caucus, the question of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet was considered and a resolution against Mr. Seward, proposed by Mr. Sumner as above stated, received the votes of that gentleman and fifteen other Senators, while thirteen Senators voted against it. Subsequently, at another caucus, the resolution was modified, on motion of the late Mr. Collamer, so as to express the sense of the Republican Senators that the Cabinet should be reorganized, but no names were mentioned. A Committee of nine, of whom Senator Sumner was one, was appointed to lay the matter before the President. In the meantime the late Preston King, Senator from New York had told Mr. Seward of what had been done. Mr. Seward promptly placed his resignation in the President's hands, an act which Mr. Sumner, in his own case, has failed to imitate. The Committee waited on the President, stated their case, and were invited to call again. They did so on a subsequent evening, and to their surprise met every member of the Cabinet save M. Seward. Mr. Lincoln had invited them for an interchange of opinion, and they again stated their case. Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, indignantly said that he had not come there to be arraigned by Senators for his conduct, but subsequently placed his resignation in the hands of the President, in order to leave him free from embarassment. But Mr. Lincoln dismissed his Senatorial directors with fleas in their ears, remarking that he thought he was the best judge of the ministerial conduct of his Cabinet advisers, and thereupon requested Messrs. Seward and Chase to withdraw their resignations, which they did. The whole attack, so far as Mr. Sumner was concerned, was leveled at Mr. Seward, and in the attempt to force him out of the Cabinet by Senatorial dictation, Mr. Sumner was chief dictator. Now I am far from expressing my opinion whether the "dictation" of Mr. Sumner and his brother Senators at the time was justifiable or not. But if a majority of the Republicans in the Senate may say to a President, through caucus action, regarding the formation of his Cabinet, "that such selections and changes in its members should be made as will secure to the country unity of purpose and action in all material and essential respects," may not a majority of Republican Senators in caucus say also that such changes and selections should be made in the formation of one of the Senate committees, as will produce like results? And if the President is known to sympathize with such a movement, is he to be held guilty of encroaching upon the domain of a co-ordinate branch of the Government?—and to be charged with dictating and controlling such changes by the power of Executive patronage? Sober reflection by some people who have been using very hot language on this subject, will convince them that it ill becomes Mr. Sumner and his friends to cry out against "dictation," especially when there is no evidence of any.

Death of Judge Lewis.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: It is with great regret that we announce the decease of Hon. Ellis Lewis, formerly Justice and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania. He had been in feeble health for a long period, but was able to go about his room until a few hours before his death, on last Sunday afternoon. On that day having expressed his readiness for the great change from mortality, he said quietly: "I believe I am dying now," and almost immediately afterward fell back and ceased to breathe. Judge Lewis was widely and justly held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens throughout the State of Pennsylvania as a learned lawyer and jurist, and good man. He was a native of the village of Lewisberry, York county, Pa., born May 16th, 1798. He learned the printer's trade at Harrisburg, in the printing office of Mr. Peacock, and subsequently went to Williamsport, where he published and edited the Lycoming *Gazette*. During this time he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1822. He was appointed Deputy Attorney-General in 1824, was elected to the Legislature in 1832; became Attorney General of Pennsylvania in 1833. He was appointed President Judge of the Eighth District of Pennsylvania in 1833, and President Judge of the Second District, composed of Lancaster county, in 1843. In 1851 he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in 1855 he became Chief Justice of that Court. He was unanimously nominated by the Democratic Convention for re-election to the Supreme Court in 1867, but declined and retired to private life. He was appointed in 1858 one of the Commissioners to revise the criminal code of Pennsylvania. Judge Lewis, in 1848, published a volume, entitled "An Abridgement of the Criminal Law of the United States," and he also devoted considerable time to lighter literature of the day. His acquaintance with medical jurisprudence gained for him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine, and on account of his legal abilities he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Transylvania University and from Jefferson College.

Death of Hon. T. H. Clay.

Thomas Hart Clay, the second son of Henry Clay, died at his residence, near Lexington, on Saturday night last. He was a graduate of Transylvania University, and, it is said, of West Point. Upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, he was appointed Minister to Nicaragua, and afterwards to Honduras, both of which appointments he accepted. Since his return he has been an invalid from neuralgia, from which he died. Says the Lexington *Press*: "The death of Thomas Hart Clay (he was named after his grand father) makes a void which will long remain unclosed; for, while his illness debarred him in a great measure of late years from visiting or entertaining to any considerable degree, his companionable nature, his cordiality and suavity, and the kindness of manner that always so pleasantly impressed visitors, rendered his society attractive. Mr. Clay's sympathies were readily aroused; he was sincere and open in his friendships as in his dislikes; disdaining all petty measures and artifice; generous and impulsive, devoted to friends and just to his enemies, he was a man deserving of the love of his family, and the esteem and confidence of his fellow men. In dying, he leaves behind an untarnished name as a priceless heritage to his children, and a record of usefulness in private and in public life for his friends to point at with pride."

An Old Family.

Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty claimed for his race in antiquity nearly equal to that asserted in the celebrated boast of the Macpherson. He caused a tract to be drawn up and printed, entitled "Pantichronachan, or a Pedigree of Name of Urquhart of Cromarty, from the Creation of the World until the present year of Christ, 1652." It was reprinted in 1772. According to this book, the fifteenth chief was named Esomon, and lived 1810 A. M. He was surnamed Urochartos, that is, fortunate and well-beloved, by his Greek subjects. His coat of arms is described. The thirty-seventh Urquart, Pamprosodos, married Termuth, that Egyptian princess who discovered Moses. Sir Thomas likewise informs us that Castle Urquhart was founded 554 B. C? This is a fortress of great antiquity, and was a stronghold of importance. There is a tradition that it contains a secret vault filled with treasure. But this cannot be sought for, because there is another vault in which is confined a deadly pestilence, and were this fatal chamber opened, the searcher would fall a victim to his curiosity, and the country would be depopulated.—[*Chambers, Journal.*

FOUND DROWNED

But was identified by having his clothes marked with

THE KIDDER'S RAVEN INK.

Sold only in Pittsburgh at JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Have this day received a very large stock of Low, rich & Hayden's Chinese Elderflower, Brown Windsor, Honey and Glycerine Soaps, in one pound and half pound bars. Also Lowe's, Lubin's and Bimmell's celebrated Perfumes, which we offer at the lowest prices, by the dozen or single bottle. Don't fail to call and examine our splendid assortment. Remember the place.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

THE GREAT VERNAL SPECIFIC.

No class of invalids are more sensitive to changes of seasons and variations of temperature than dyspeptics, and persons of bilious habit. Tender lungs are not more easily affected by these vicissitudes than feeble stomachs. If there is a tendency in the system to indigestion, biliousness, or bowel complaints, the variable weather of early spring is almost sure to develope one or other of these ailments. Intermittent fevers are also more prevalent in the spring months than at any other season except autumn. In view of these facts, this seems to be a proper time to invite especial attention to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine, which for a long series of years, has proved superior to all others as a remedy for the above named disorders, and as protection against the miasms which frequently produces and always aggravates them. It was formerly the practice to give violent cathartics as "spring medicines," nor is the custom yet entirely obsolete. Nothing, however, can be more ill-judged and unphilosophical. The chilling moisture with which the air is loaded at the breaking up of winter, presses heavily upon the vital forces of the body, and reinforcement, not depletion, is what it requires. The Bitters is a genial and excellent tonic, a moderate alterative and just enough of an aperient to regulate, without convulsing, the bowels. It is, therefore, a specific peculiarly adapted to the present season.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup

Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.

One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, GIVE CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and has only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.

PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt coal, as every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Sample may be seen, and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 33 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh, and W. F. GLOWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Ferry street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
del3

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF NEW
Housekeeping Dry Goods
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

50c. 10-4 Bleached Twilled Sheeting—a great bargain.
8c. 4-4 Unbleached Muslin.
10c. 4-4 Heavy Unbleached Sheeting.
$1.50. White Marseilles Quilts
$1.62½. a dozen. Linen Table Napkins.

Table Linen,
Linen Crash.
Cotton and
Linen Diapers,
Towels,
Table Napkins,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

New Cassimeres.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
MILLINERY GOODS.
White Goods,
Lace Goods,
Hosiery,
Gloves, &c.

The stock in every department is the largest and most desirable I ever had the pleasure of offering to the public.

WM. SEMPLE,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Firm an
MOORHOUSE
(SUCCESSORS TO
No. 21 FIFT
Have now opened their Spri most celebrated makes of A Fabrics, in
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Poplins and Cretons,
Velveteens,
At the Lowest
MOORHOUSE
21 Fifth
mh16-os8

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Library Building,
197 AND 199 PENN STREET.
The Place to Buy
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
FULL LINE OF THE
"STAR SHIRT,"
Open Back, Eyelet Holes in Bosom, narrow and wide Plait.
THE "TRUE FIT,"
FRENCH BOSOM.
Colored French Duck "True Fit."
NECK DRESSINGS
Of all kinds, comprising Bows and Scarfs, in great variety of styles and colors.
The "Russian Braces and Silk Suspenders."
All new styles Paper Collars.
Linen Collars.
The Lothair, The Senate, The Dickens, The Von Beust, The Kensington, The Bishop.
Linen Cuffs.
Shirt Fronts for open back chirts.
British Half Hose at 25c. per dozen.
Spring and Summer Underwear.
The P. P. Jean and Linen Drawers.
Gauze and Gossamer Vests.
Kid and Dog Skin Gloves.
Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Spiral Studs and Sleeve Buttons.
Satchels and Umbrellas.
CHOICE GOODS
IN
Every Department.
PRICES POPULAR.
HORNE & CO.,
Retail Stores.
mh16

W. E. SCHMERTZ
& CO.,
31 Fifth Avenue,
Have just received the largest and most complete stock of
Ladies', Misses and Children's
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY IN THE CITY.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
GENTS' AND BOYS'
Calf Boots, Gaiters and Balmorals,
Of Best New York manufacture, which are equal to any custom made, and which are selling at
LOW PRICES.
At 31 Fifth Avenue.
mh18:os5

TREES! TREES!
Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify their Grounds, should examine our immense stock of
Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Ornamental Trees, Greenhouse Plants, Evergreens, Roses, &c., &c., &c.
ALL OF OUR OWN GROWTH.
Also, a large selected stock of WARRANTED VEGETABLE SEED, CHOICE FLOWER SEED, wholesale and retail, by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street.
Catalogues free. mh8

ELABORATELY FINISHED and HIGHLY ORNAMENTED
Nickel Plated Parlor Grates & Fenders
OF ALL VARIETIES AND STYLES,
For fine houses, can be had at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
A general assortment of Fine and Common Grates always on hand. fe18:n5

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that my wife, SARAH WOODSIDE, has left my house and home without just cause or provocation, and has gone to live at a decent house at Indian Creek, in Fayette county, Penna., and that I will therefore pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
JOHN WOODSIDE.
FAYETTE COUNTY, PENNA., March 15, 1871.
mh16:n6

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICES
FOR
New Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

75c. Japanese Silks.
$1.25. Gros Grain American Black Silks.
$1.50. Gros Grain American Silk, extra wide.
25c. Japanese Cloths for Suits.
31c. Wide Poplin Plaids.
25, 37½ and 50c. Double Warp Black Alpaca, special bargains.
6¼c. Good Fast Colored Prints.
5½c. Fast Colored Prints, an extra bargain.
10c. Sprague Prints.
10c. American Prints.
10c. Washington Prints.
10c. Oriental Prints.
$1 for Pacific Cocheco Prints, new styles.
At 12½c. yard wide Dark Chintzes.
At 12½c. yard wide Bleached Muslin, extra good.
At 18¾c. White Irish Linen.

New Dress Goods,
SHAWLS AND SKIRTS,
At Bargain Prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

d New Goods!
& CARSTEN,
BATES & BELL)
H AVENUE,
ng Stock, consisting of the merican, English and French
Shawls, Spring styles,
Lace Curtains and Nets,
Linen and Cotton Goods,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Prints and Muslin
Sheetings,
Market Prices.
& CARSTEN,
Avenue.

No. 73 Beaver Ave., Allegheny City.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS.
1204 Frankfort Avenue,
Above Girard Ave., PHILADELPHIA.
Manufacturer of FIRST CLASS CARRIAGES Exclusively First-Class
CARRIAGES,
NEWEST STYLES.
Carriages, Landaus, Landaulets, Close coaches, Shifting & Coaches Coupes, Broughs, Phaetons & Runabouts, Horses &c., suitable for private family and public use. Workmanship and finish second to none in the city.
Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Repairing promptly and neatly attended to. All work warranted. mh17:os8

DOOLEY'S EAST POWDER
The attention of Housekeepers, Hotels and others is invited to the superior merits and excellence over all other preparations, of this perfectly pure and infallible
BAKING POWDER.
CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Seminal Weakness, Nervous Diseases and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Affections of the kidneys, resulting from self-abuse or other causes and which produce some of the following effects as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, loss of vital forces, nervous debility, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured by remedies used in this Institution. Other ailments intricate or long standing constitutional copaibism should not place themselves in the Doctor's hands. A particular attention given to all female complaints. Uterine displacements, Falling of the womb,

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

☞ SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1871.

Notwithstanding the fine weather that has prevailed for the past week, for the transaction of business, we have to report trade as unusually dull, with light receipts of all kinds of grain, barely enough for the supply of the local demand from day to day. It has long been complained of, that the discriminating Policy of the Railroads has deprived Pittsburgh of the advantages due to her geographical proximity to the seaboard—that her traffic in the cereals and other products of the west and southwest has thereby been greatly circumscribed. It is now, in view of the early opening of a railway to Baltimore, expected that such rivalry between the routes will obtain, as will secure to Pittsburgh the legitimate advantages of her position—certainly benefits may safely be counted upon to result from having two great railroad outlets instead of one. It is sincerely hoped that both Penna. and the Connellsville Companies will find their true interest in preserving the highest attainable commercial prosperity of Pittsburgh. All that is necessary and all that Pittsburgh should ask, or expect, is simply that her merchants and manufacturers should not be discriminated *against*—i. e. that the rates of transportation to and from Pittsburgh—whether for eastern or western bound cargo—should equally pro-rate with the rate charged to the trade of other and competing cities east or west of us—if this rule be fairly carried out, our city would quickly become a great center to which the traffic would converge and from which it would radiate in all directions, enlarging and enriching our city not only, but contributing by the enormous tonnage of her shipments to the prosperity of both Railways by employing them to such an extent that additional tracks would have to be provided. All this we hope to see in the not very remote future.

The weather and Valley weather that has set in so early in the season, is already assuring the husbandman of an abundant yield of Wheat, Rye and Fall Barley. Wheat is looking remarkably well and gives promise of an early and abundant harvest. Farmers who are holding considerable crops of wheat, are disposed to sell at present rates, which, although not high, are considered fair and remunerative. The holders of Corn are also quite bold on to them, we think, with too much tenacity when the forwardness of the season and other circumstances are taken into consideration. The stock of Corn in the hands of producers is greater at the present time, than at any period within our recollection. Yet from some unaccountable reason, there is no disposition on the part of farmers to sell at the fair rates offered them by dealers and consumers. They seem to be waiting for something to turn up. Corn and Oats are relatively dearer at Pittsburgh than at the seaboard, after deducting freights and other expenses.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	111¾	111¾
5-20—1862	112¾	112¾
" 1864	112	111¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	110¾	110¾
" 1868	111	111
10-40s	108½	108¾
Currency 6s	114	113½
Gold	111¾	111
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	94¾	95¾
Erie scrip	91¾	92¾
Erie	20	19
Reading	102¾	103
Lake Shore	99¼	99¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	113¾	113
Rock Island	114¾	114¾
Chicago & N. W.	83½	83½
Do. Preferred	93¾	95¾
St. Paul. Common	55¾	55¾
Do. Preferred	78¾	78¾
Wabash	55¾	56¾
Do. Preferred	77	78
Ohio & Mississippi	43¾	43¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾
West. Union Telegraph	58¾	58¾
Adams Express	69¾	69¾
U. S. Express	45¾	45¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	110¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	110¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	111¾	C. P. R. R.	83¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	110¾	C. P. R. R.	95¾
U. S. 10-40	108¾	Cy. Pacifics	113¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 22, 1871.

Gold opened at 111, sold up to 111¾, down to 110¾, and closed at 111¾. Loans were made at 5 per cent. and flat. Clearances were $26,000,000.

Governments opened dull and steady at last night's prices. After opening proposals to sell to the Government, they declined about ¼ per cent., closing dull at lower prices. The awards of the Treasury were $2,000,000 at from 109 14-100@100 41-100.

Stocks opened strong, particularly St. Paul's, which have advanced from 11. 1½@2 per cent.; Northwestern very active all day; Erie, Ohio and Union Pacific weak; the balance of stocks steady, but large dealings have been confined to St. Paul and Northwestern-Central and Union Pacific bonds active.

Money easy at 4@5 per cent.

State bonds dull with but little or no change in prices.

Sterling Exchange 9¾.

Coupons: 81. 115¾; 5-20s, '62, 112¾; do '64, 111¾; do '65, 111¾; do new, 110¾; do 67, 110¾; do '68, 110¾. Ten-Forties, 108¾. Currency 6s, 113¾.

State Bonds: Missouri, 91¾c; Tennessee old, 63¾; do new, 63½; Virginia new, 70c; do old, 67¾; North Carolina old, 46; do new, 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 58¾; Quicksilver 10¾; Mariposa 5¾; do preferred 9¾; Adams Express 70¾; Wells Fargo 69¾@69½; American Merchants' Union do 46; U. S. do 45¾; Pacific Mail do 42¾; N. Y. C. 95¾; scrip 92¾; Erie 19; do preferred 42; Harlem 128; do preferred 129; Reading 102¾; Michigan 118; Central 118; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 113; Northwestern 83¼; do preferred 95¾; Rock Island 114¾; New Jersey Central 105¾; St. Paul 55¾; do preferred 78; Wabash 56¾; do preferred 77¾; Fort Wayne 93¾ ex. div.; Terre Haute 26; do preferred 54; Chicago & Alton 114; do preferred 116; Ohio & Mississippi 43¾; C. C. & C. 85; R. & O. 155¾; Lake Shore 99¾; Illinois Central 134¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1871.

APPLES—There is a fair demand for prime, in sound condition, and but very few of this kind in market; most of the offerings are in bad condition and hard to sell at any price. We continue to quote at $4@5 for good to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 7½@8 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4¾; Pearl Ash, 9; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—Prime is in fair demand and sells readily at 30@32, the outside figure for choice. Common and medium butter in good supply and dull and nominal at 25@25.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

BEANS—$1.50@2.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—5@7 cts.

CHEESE—Is scarce and firm but unchanged: New York Goshen, 18¾@19; Ohio Goshen, 17½ @18 cts.

CORN MEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CARBON OIL—The market is easier in sympathy with the decline in crude and standard brands cannot be quoted above 22 in car load lots—usual advance in a small way.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 10 for star.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2@$3, and Calcined Plaster at $4@$5 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—May be quoted at $12@18 per barrel, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull and nominal. The bulk of particularly prime halves, is very much reduced and we now quote at 13@14. Quarters, 10@ 10¾. Apples, 6@8 cts, as to quality. Blackberries, 12@13.

EGGS—Continue very dull with a supply largely in excess of the demand, though prices are unchanged. 15@16—most of the sales at 15. Most dealers are impressed with the belief that the market will do better soon, though the indications at present are not very encouraging.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers, to the trade, at 75; may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and devoid of a single characteristic worthy of notice. We continue to quote at $6.75@7.00 for good spring extras; $7.25 for choice Minnesota bakers' flour; $6.75@7.00 for red winter wheat; and $7.25@7.50 for white. RyeFlour, $6, and in light supply but there is not much inquiry for it.

GRAIN—There is an improved demand for Wheat and with continued light receipts the market is firmer and prices are higher. We are reported several car loads of prime red at $1.45@1.45. Quotations may be given at $1.40 @1.45 for fair to prime red, and $1.50@1.55 for white. Oats steady but unchanged; 54@56 being and 57@58 selling—small lots, 60. Corn is in better demand and firmer, as the supply in this market is very light at present; but prices are not quotably higher; 72 on wharf, and 75 in store, that is for prime yellow. Mixed would bring 70. Rye is quiet and unchanged, $1.05@1.06; arrivals continue light, but there does not seem to be so much inquiry for it. Barley is slow and rather weak, though without quotable change. 80@85 for good to choice spring and 90@95 for fall; we are reported sales of some 2,500 bush at 80 and 90 cts.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is steady and moderately active though devoid of anything new or important.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16½.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 65; Havemyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering's, 62; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 10¾ good, 10; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C. yellow 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 60; good, $1 25; fair, $1. Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c; Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c, Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾c; prime, 9c; good, 8½c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 55c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 12¾ c. Valencia Raisins, 13c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Sold from country wagons in Allegheny and Pittsburgh at $18@25 per ton. Baled is selling on wharf at $14@16 for fair to prime.

HONEY—Continues dull and cannot be quoted above 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—$3.00@3.50 per bbl; Pearl, $6.00@ 6.25.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@2¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@ 11½; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; Green, salted kip 10@11; do calf, 12@13; Californian Dry.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MOLASSES—We can report an improved demand but there is no change in prices; Middlings, $1.60@1.80; Sugar, $1.10@1.20; Seconds, $1.30@1.50, that is on a jobbing way. Round lots, of course, will not bring these prices.

ONIONS—May be quoted at $4@5 per bbl, as to quality and condition. Onion sets, $5.00@ 5.50 per bushel.

OILS—No 1 Lard Oil quoted at $1.08@1.10, and Linseed at 56@60.

PROVISIONS—Easier and prices lower. Plain shoulders, 9½c; Sugar Cured do, 10¾@ 10¾; Rib sides, 12; Clear do, 13; Sugar Cured Hams, 15¾@15¾. Lard, 12¾@12¾ in tes, and Hams, 15¾@15¾ in kegs; Country Lard, 11@12c. Mess Pork, $22. Dried Beef, 19.

PEANUTS—$3@$3 cts.

POTATOES—Are coming in more freely but with a continued steady jobbing demand, prices are well maintained, $1.25@1.30 per bushel, the outside figure for prime Early Rose.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is still quoted at $7.25 @7.50 per bushel. Timothy Seed at $6.75@7.00. Flaxseed in demand and sells readily at $2.18 a round lot would doubtless bring $2.20.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3½@5 cts; Chemical Olive, 7½@7¾; Family, 5½@6; Wayman's, 7; Wayman's Friend, 9½; Dobbins, 14½; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Sales of Sicily at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Is dull and cannot be fairly quoted above 8¾@8¾.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, March 22, 1871.

CATTLE.

The receipts of Cattle thus far this week have been very light and with an improved demand and continued favorable advices from the east, the market is active and strong and the better grades are selling on arrival at an advance of nearly half a cent per pound, as compared with last week. The feeling seems gaining ground that the worst is over, and that from this time forward, trade will be more active, though those who have set themselves up on fancy prices will most likely be disappointed, for while there may be a still further advance, it is not expected that the figures which prevailed last week will be realized. As will be seen by reference to report of sales, several bunches changed hands at 7@ 7¼ and even up to 7¾.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Crawford to Kelly	22	25,240	7 00
" "	2	2,020	6 00
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Snow to Kleman	72	87,810	7 00
Hunter to Lamb	15	19,930	7 25
Jarrett to Schusler	13	17,290	7 00
" "	4	5,240	6 00
Holmes, L & Co. sold for:			
Pfeiffer to Kleman	14	20,460	6 75
Berry to Kelly	10	10,120	6 50
Munhall to Kelly	35	40,305	6 70
" Kleman	32	42,050	6 70
Welsh to Kelly	19	20,050	6 50
Thompson to Kelly	4	4,600	6 37
Berry to Applegate	2	1,800	5 50
Thompson to "	8	8,080	5 50
" to Wall	2	1,770	5 30
" to Kelly	6	6,520	6 00
Walker to Wall	18	19,530	6 55
" "	19	19,630	6 00
Orr & Williams sold for:			
Horner to Kelly	5	3,700	5 25
" "	14	12,470	5 75
Culbertson to Martin	3	3,780	5 00
" "	15	15,370	6 00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alexander to Allerton	17	24,830	7 62
Voetter to Kleman	4	5,240	7 00
" to Kelly	5	2,770	6 75
SHEEP.			

The receipts this week have been unusually large, and the market is comparatively dull, and prices are considerably lower. Clipped have declined from 5½@5¾, and wooled sheep have be quoted 5¾@6, and, furthermore, the tendency is still downward. It is expected that the receipts of clipped sheep for the next month will be very large, and that, in consequence, prices will rule considerably lower.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Kerwin to Eriesman	76	44,620	6 60
" " Alcorn	59	44,770	6 30
" " Davis	185	12,910	5 50
" " Boyle	200	28,380	6 25
" " Erisman	318	30,480	6 75
Zelger & M to Erisman	90	8,650	6 50
" " Pearce	95	7,530	6 12
Warner to Davis	94	7,150	4 40
Eddy to Davis	219	18,290	4 75
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Daniels to Davis	180	15,320	6 35
Swickard to Erisman	501	47,500	6 65
Wallace to Davis	101	8,910	6 60
Snyder to Pearce	105	15,330	6 00
" "	134	17,480	6 75
Coleman to Davis	29	1,920	5 00
Hilton to Davis	100	11,870	5 00
Smith, Watson & Briggs sold for:			
Willard to Aurentz	87	5,930	4 85
Winger to S	134	9,800	5 40
Weary to Latta	177	13,500	5 60
Shriver to Latta	177	13,980	5 62
Erwin to Davis	214	18,420	5 25
Long to Alcorn	88	7,560	6 25
Spray to Davis	152	14,860	6 30
Keller & Ulery sold for:			
Liggett to Davis	189	15,820	6 50
Riggin to Lloyd	780	50,180	6 60
HOGS.			

The hog market continues fairly active with a demand fully up to the supply, and, as compared with last week, prices have still further advanced. We now quote Philadelphia hogs at 6½@6¾, and Yorkers at 6¾@7. The Chicago market was rather easier, which was in consequence of increased arrivals.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hazlewood & B. sold for:			
Hunter to Imhoff	63	12,620	8 15
Bowen to Erisman	74	12,530	8 20
Dillon to Reyenthaler	141	25,250	8 20
Coleman to Davis	9	1,590	7 15
Smith, Watson & Briggs sold for:			
Briggs to McBride	117	24,910	8 10
Winger to Gillett	39	6,830	8 10
Snover to Gillett	8	1,650	8 10
Orr & Williams sold for:			
Cox & Co. to Smith	229	46,010	8 60
Scott to Reyenthaler	106	25,250	8 50
Moore to "	40	9,480	8 50
Bates, H & Co. to Hedges	158	46,880	7 25

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1871.

The oil market, particularly for crude was weak and a little panicky to-day, especially on the creek; prices, have dropped there fully 10 cents per bbl within the past 24 hours, and fully 25 cts within the past week, and the tendency is still downward. We were impressed with the belief the other day, after reading the Titusville papers, that there was no good reason why crude should go any lower," and that there would have to be an appreciation in refined, so as to enable refiners to pay the then selling prices for crude, but subsequent events, however, have demonstrated, that our Titusville cotemporaries were mistaken, and that the trouble complained of, on the other hand, crude has depreciated, and that, too, right sharply, and, furthermore, the indications at this writing are that the bottom has not yet been touched. The trouble on the creek seems to lie in the fact that a good many crude contracts are maturing, the sellers are delivering and the buyers, some of them at least, are having considerable difficulty in getting purchasers to pay for the same. It is this, mainly, if we are informed correctly, that has been depressing the market so heavily at this late day of two.

Mr. J. S. McCray one of the heaviest producers in the Venango region, and, who if reports, are true, has been speculating largely during the past month, was in town to-day. He is said to have made the remark that Pittsburgh operators were very bearish. If Mr. McCray could take the trouble to visit Cleveland he will very likely find some more of the same kind.

CRUDE.

Market more active but weak, both here and above as compared with yesterday prices are off fully one-half a cent. Following sales were reported:

2,000 bbls seller March	10¾
1,000 "	10¾
1,000 " seller 60 days	10¾
2,000 " " April	10¾
1,000 " 60 until July—creek	9¾
1,000 " spot below creek	4 10
1,000 " each May and June	4 25

REFINED.

There is more inquiry, particularly for lines, though we have but few sales to report:

1,000 bbls April—car lots	24¾
2,500 " seller last half May	24¾
2,000 " each June and July	25¾

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF OIL.

Spray O W 468, account L Hepler: Aladdin O W 148, account Thos Chess. 616 bbls.

Total 616 bbls.

Oil shipped east per A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co., 194 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 369 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros., 152 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

J. W Riter, 366 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 150 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Total bbls shipped 1,081.

Oil shipped per W. N. C. R. R.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 401 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Hall, Jas. & Co., 160 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Ralston & W, 112 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

Total 673 bbls.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22—12 M.—Crude, 13¾c; refined: March, 23¾c; April, 23¾c; May and June, 25c; June and July, 25¾c.

5:30 P. M.—March, 23¾@23¾c; April, 24¾@ 24¾c; May, 24¾@25c; June, 25¾c; June and July, 26c; crude, 13¾c.

NEW YORK, March 22—12 M.—Market quiet and dull; crude nominal at 14c; refined nominally at 24c; no transactions.

3 P. M.—Market dull and declining and nothing doing; no demand; crude nominally at 14c; refined, 25¼ to 25¾ asked.

PLEASANTVILLE, March 22, 12 M.—Market dull at $3.85.

ROUSEVILLE, March 22, 12 M.—Market dull; $4.10 asked; nothing doing and no sales.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 22, 12 M.—Market dull and nothing doing; prices $4.20@4.25.

OIL CITY, March 22.—1 P. M.—Market dull and declining at $4.35@4.45; according to gravity and delivery. Weather clear and cold.

TIDIOUTE, March 22.—12 M.—Market quiet and weak, at $4.15.

TITUSVILLE, March 22—12 M.—Market very quiet and dull, buyers offering $4.00@4.10; sellers asking $4.12½@4.15.

cotton, Kennedy, C & Co; 6 doz brooms, J D Green; 40 bbls rosin, J G S.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 22.—2 cars metal, Carnaghi, K & Co; 2 do do, Graff, B & Co; 2 do grain, Scott & Gisal; 1 do lime, Henderson Bro; 40 sks rye, W J Meek; 2 bbls eggs, L J Blanchard; 3 pkgs butter, H W Auffenheide; 8 do rags, 2 bbls eggs, 3 bgs c seed, W H Kirkpatrick; 36 bbls glue, P W Gerdes; 45 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter, H Freese; 2 do do, I do do, J Aufderheide.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, March 22—170 sks oats, A S Garlisle; 122 sks wheat, W McKee & Co; 51 do oats, McCracken, G & Co; 60 do do, 64 sks wheat, 48 bales hay, J B Holley; 3 bbls eggs, G Burbing; 2 do do, 2 bxs butter, W W Hanken; 8 bbls eggs, G Irwin; 1 bbl eggs, Johnston & Co; 9 rolls leather, Smith, Allen & Co; 100 bbls flour, J F Elliott; 40 do do, S Forsyth; 34 bdls trees, J Donaldson; 116 bxs w glass, A King; 275 do do, R C Schmertz; 4 bbls crackers, J Porterfield; 41 sks oats, W C Shaw.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with seven feet in the channel last evening. Weather cloudy and cool.

The Argosy, from Wheeling, arrived and departed.

The Juniata was due last evening, and will depart as usual to-day at 4 P. M. She is the regular Thursday packet, and we hope that Capt. Brennan will receive, as he deserves, a big trip. Messrs. Kurker and Mackey are associated together in the office, and Messrs. Gordon and Dever are her pilots.

The Brill, Capt. M. A. Cox, is announced for Nashville forthwith. She is the only Nashville boat in port.

The Lorena, Capt. Shuman, and the Belle Vernon, Capt. Darragh, both good boats, are announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi.

The new steamer Nellie Peck, Capt. Grant Marsh, is announced for Missouri River, leaving on Saturday. She goes clear through to Fort Benton.

We have the following additional coal departures reported, all for Cincinnati:

Tom Dodsworth	12 barges	132,000 bush.
Whale	10 "	100,000 "
Coal City	14 "	160,000 "
Coal Valley	11 "	12 500 "
Total	47	527,000 "

Mr. J. H. Atkinson, clerk of the Great Republic, left St. Louis, on Monday, for Wheeling and Pittsburgh.

The Comet, with barges, Capt. John M Hare, as will be seen by card, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. Capt. Frank McCash will be found in the office.

The Esperanza, Capt. Joe Dunlevy, is filling up rapidly for St. Louis and Missouri River. She is a bran new boat and goes clear through to Fort Benton.

—The St. Louis *Dispatch* in referring to the award of the government contract on the Upper Missouri, says: It was generally understood that certain parties in Chicago had received the contract, or we ought to say a "ring" taking in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Leavenworth and Sioux City, with a Mr. Richmond in the center) were the successful bidders. We are satisfied such is not the case and by the time our readers will see this they will find out that some combination nearer home are the successful ones. We have often heard it said that any one looking at a game usually sees more than the players themselves, and we think it true in this case, although we have not been favored with a look behind the scenes. St. Louis, still we saw enough to guarantee us making the above statement.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* of Tuesday says: The mountain trade is receiving attention. H. K. Hazlett & Co. have secured nearly full cargoes for steamers Peninah and Ida Stockdale, and advertise them to leave this week. The Ida Rees leaves Sioux City for Benton on the first. It is presumed the Missouri river contract has been awarded to Messrs. Kountz & Hazlett, and that the contract was approved at Washington yesterday.

—The *St. Louis Journal*, of Friday, says: Hiram K. Hazlett, President and Superintendent of the Kountz line of steamers, is coming to Sioux City to remain in order to be better able to attend to his duties. The Ida Rees has not yet been launched, and cannot be until the river rises. River slowly falling.

—The Arlington was to have left Cincinnati for this port yesterday. She will at once resume her place in the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati trade, Captain Jim Moore in command.

—The Susie Silver enroute from New Orleans to Louisville has 95 bbls scrap iron for Hallman & Hammett of this city.

—The Messenger added 150 tons at Cincinnati, and left there for New Orleans on Tuesday.

—The Mary Davage, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, passed by Cincinnati on Monday.

—The Kate Putnam left Nashville for this port on Monday.

OILS, COOPERAGE, &c.

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FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

STEAMER ELECTOR....Capt. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN..Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT..Capt. Z. W. CARNAGE.

For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No freight will be received after 5 o'clock. de21 A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

MISSOURI RIVER.

FOR ST. LOUIS, SIOUX CITY and FORT BENTON.

MARCH 23d, POSITIVELY.

The steamer

ESPERANZA,

JOE P. DUNLEVY.....Commander.
JOHN B. CONWAY.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

G. H. GHRIEST & CO., mh21 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR FORT BENTON DIRECT.

SATURDAY, March 25th, 4 P. M. POSITIVELY.

The new and elegant passenger steamer

NELLIE PECK,

GRANT MARSH.....Commander.
A. D. RODOFER.....Clerk.

Built expressly for the Missouri River trade and offering superior inducements to Shippers and Emigrants, will go through without reshipping.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board. mh20

CUMBERLAND RIVER.

FOR EVANSVILLE and NASHVILLE.

THIS DAY, March 23, 4 P. M.

The splendid passenger steamer

BRILL,

Capt. M. A. COX.....Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
mh13 GEO. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

THROUGH WITHOUT RESHIPPING.

For Keokuk, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul.

THURSDAY, March 23d.

The splendid passenger steamer

BELLE VERNON,

Capt. J. J. DARRAGH.....Master.
THOS. J. DARRAGH.....Clerk

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to mh21 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR ST. LOUIS, DUBUQUE AND ST. PAUL.

THURSDAY, March 23d.

The powerful Towboat

COMET,

AND BARGES

Glendale, Sarah and Duke,

JOHN M. HARE.....Master,

Will leave as above.

CINCINNATI PACKET.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

LEAVES THURSDAY—4 P. M.

The new and splendid Sidewheel Packet

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES COLLINS,
de21 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MUSKINGUM RIVER.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY SATURDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY TUESDAY, 8 A. M.

The New and Splendid Passenger Steamer

CARRIE BROOKS.

H. DARLINGTON.....Commander.
GEO. L. REPPART.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to ja20 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, POMEROY, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

Leaves Pittsburgh Every Monday, 4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth Every Thursday, 8 A. M.

The new and splendid Passenger Steamer,

R. W. Skillenger,

Capt. E. M. FLESHER.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to fe6 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

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PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1871.

HOME NEWS.

Mayor Brush had twenty-two cases before him yesterday.

The recent Soldier's Fair held in East Liberty, netted clear $4,037.66. Very good.

The elegant First National Bank building will soon be thrown open for the inspection of the public.

For sale.—One ten foot desk. Would be an elegant desk for a telegraph office. Enquire at GAZETTE office.

Five Hundred feet of hose was received from the East yesterday for the use of the new Hose Company of South Pittsburgh.

Misdemeanor.—George Blair was sued before Alderman Strain yesterday for misdemeanor under the Livery act. Warrant issued

Fred Schrauk says Charles Thomas knocked him down and abused him. Thomas was held to bail yesterday for court by Mayor Callow.

Yesterday Mayor Callow held Michael Geyer to bail for court for selling liquor on Sunday. Michael keeps a saloon corner Second and West streets, Third ward.

Railroad Accident.—A wagon driving across the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was run into by the Cincinnati Express yesterday, and the driver knocked over a fence and badly injured.

We direct the attention of our readers to the statement of their Financial conditions of the several National Banks of the city, elsewhere published. All exhibit a healthy and prosperous condition.

The Professors and Board of Superintendents of the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Allegheny, have been engaged for the past few days in examining the students prior to the close of the session.

The New Soprano, Miss Lucy Kennedy, who is to make her *debut* in concert to-night is but sixteen years of age, and yet musicians say has a voice capable of greater and higher range than that of any vocalist living.

Nuisance.—John Woodburn made an information before Justice Krehan of Birmingham yesterday charging John Miller and a man named McBride with committing a nuisance in dumping dirt and rubbish on his property. A warrant was issued.

Identified.—The body of the boy who was found drowned at Sharpsburg, has been identified by his mother, Mrs Solinger of Oil city. The boy was ten years old, and left home on the fifth of December, and has not been seen since till his remains were discovered.

Down South.—Mr. James Anderson, the efficient room clerk of the St. Charles Hotel, is down south on a trip for the benefit of his shattered health. We hope for his early convalescence. In the meantime our amiable friend, Mr. Seither, is doing double duty in the office of the St. Charles.

False Pretences.—Adam Toussaint made oath before Alderman Koeing yesterday, charging George Benswanger with false pretence. He alleges that the defendant obtained board and money from him, by falsely representing that he had money in bank. Arrested and held for a hearing.

Threatened to Kill.—Alderman Thomas had before him yesterday evening James Mc-Annally charged on oath of Terrence Acker with surety of the peace. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant approached him with an open knife in his hand, and threatened to take his life Held for a hearing.

Committed.—Peter Garratt was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Thomas, to await a hearing on charges. One for aggravated assault and battery, entered by Washington and the other for assault and battery and larceny. The parties are employed in the Union Depot.

Of the Western ... met in Council and resolved to participate in the strike proposed by the miners of the anthracite region. After such a general exhibition on their part, dealers should strive to do their utmost towards protecting the interests of our miners.

Wanted.—Boarding in a respectable private family, in a desirable part of Allegheny City, near the Park, or on line of one of the steam railways four or five miles distant, for gentleman and wife and one child two and a half years old. References given and required. Address immediately, W. J., *Commercial* office.

Broke Open His Door.—Michael Maher made oath before Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday, charging Christian Schmidt with assault and battery. The prosecutor alleges that the accused owes him a bill, and that when he demanded payment the latter denied the claim, and took up stones and broke in his door.

Struck in the Face.—A suit for assault and battery was instituted yesterday by Isaac Webb before Alderman Strain, charging one Frank Bell with assault and battery. The difficulty occurred at a boarding house, and the prosecutor alleges that the latter entered in the face. A summons to appear has been issued to Bell.

Alleged Larceny.—William Megraw yesterday alleged before Alderman Taylor that while on a recent visit to the house of Mrs. Ellen Carroll, in the Tenth ward, twenty dollars disappeared from his pocket. He believes that she took it, and therefore entered a charge of larceny against her. A warrant has been issued.

Refuses to Fulfill Contract.—Henry Fenton was charged before Alderman Herron yesterday, by Joseph Dickson, of refusing to work under false pretences. Dickson alleges that he paid Fenton in advance to repair a sewing machine, and that the latter now refuses to fulfil his part of the contract. A warrant was issued.

Cross Suit.—John H. Coleman, defendant in the sheep stealing case, noticed elsewhere, preferred a charge before Alderman Strain yesterday, against Isaiah Cartwell, the owner of the sheep aforesaid, for felonious assault and battery. He alleges that Cartwell assaulted him with a revolver. A warrant is in the hands of an officer.

Congratulatory.—Elsewhere we announce the marriage of our friend Mr. James Johnston to Miss Maggie Douglas, which took place at the residence of the bride's parents on Tuesday evening last. We, in common with a host of friends, congratulate the couple in the step they have taken, and hope that the bright anticipations of the present may be more than realized in the future.

Unpaid Letters remaining in Pittsburgh Postoffice:

Bell Shoe & L. Co., New York, 3 cents.
Baden, A. V., Chicago, Ill., 3.
Day, James F., New York, 3.
Farren, Rev. J. C., Tyrone, Pa., 3.
Friedlock & Co., E. P., Piedmont, W. Va., 3.
Horner, N. A. & G., Punxatawney, Pa., 3.
Hosier, Kate A., New Brighton, Pa., 3.
Tracey, Rev. Thos., Greenville, Pa., 3.

A Rowdy is a Car.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Robert Bauman, on information made by Conductor Scott of car No. 3, Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger railway, who charges Aumon with disorderly conduct, insisting upon occupying the driver's seat and blockading the entrance to the car. When he requested him to do so, he was outrageous, and made an assault on Conductor Scott, blacking both his eyes, and bruising his face horribly.

Cattle Dealer in Trouble.—J. H. Coleman has been arrested on a charge of larceny preferred by Mr. Cartwell of Union County Ohio, who charges him with stealing sheep. A warrant for his arrest issued, and the sheep recovered. Coleman has gone back to Ohio under a requisition from the Governor of Ohio. His counsel here is negotiating about before this in a hog transaction, whereby somebody besides himself suffered. Coleman is said to have a good reputation in the East Liberty stock yards, and the present charges have not yet been tried.

Scene on Liberty Street.—Quite an exciting scene occurred on Liberty street, near the Union depot, early yesterday morning, in the attempt of officer Shaffer to arrest a drunken woman who was behaving in a disorderly manner. She pulled and hauled him about as though he were a plaything, and finally succeeded in getting over a pile of barrels lying at the edge of the pavement, the policeman losing his hat in the scuffle. A large crowd collected, and seemed to be greatly amused at what should rather have excited their commiseration. Assistance from another policeman, however, who after a while came upon the scene, the woman was finally overcome and taken to the lock-up.

Personal.

Hon. R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, is in Harrisburg. H. J. Murdock, Esq., of the *United Presbyterian*, has been in New York, Philadelphia and Boston the past two weeks. He is expected home in a few days.

The Friends of Josiah Cohen Esq., are urging him to "come out" as a candidate for the next Legislature, but as yet the gentleman has not signified his intention of entering the lists.

Major Samuel Cooper, of Saltsburg, Pa., A soldier of the war of 1812, and the only surviving Captain that was connected with the Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. John Purviance commanding, will arrive in the city on Thursday, 23d inst., and remain until Saturday, 25th inst. All there are any old soldiers in the city that belonged to that regiment, and who desire to avail themselves of his services as a witness in making applications for pensions under the recent act of Congress, he can find him by calling at the store of D. Chestnut & Co., 335 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Another Peace Jubilee.

Delegations from some of the German Societies of the city met at Turner Hall on Sixth avenue last night for the purpose of inaugurating measures for another Peace Jubilee to take place on the night of the first of May next. A torch-light procession, ball and other rejoicings were talked of, but no definite action was taken.

We understand that the larger number of our German fellow-citizens deprecate this movement, as they consider that the celebration already held was sufficient to express their joy at the triumph of the German cause.

A Temporary Loan.

Yesterday morning Charles Thompson, colored, was arrested and brought before the Mayor charged by Frank Wiegand, keeper of a Saloon on Water street with stealing his pocket-book. It appears that Thompson was hard up, and not being able to brook the delay occasioned by Wiegand's being asleep in his room, went up there to make him loan or borrow the money. Once there Wiegand, but he would not wake up, and instead "shook" the pocket-book of the unconscious sleeper. Mayor Thompson will learn at court what the results are of borrowing money without permission.

Child Severely Burned.

On Tuesday evening, at a late hour, Mrs John C. Collins, who resides on Clarke street, in the Seventh Ward, sent her daughter, a little girl aged ten years, up stairs with a lighted candle to get a pair of blankets. She had only been gone for a few minutes when Mrs. Collins heard loud screams and rushing up stairs found the child enveloped in flames. It appears that the child had set the candle on the floor and in stooping down to pick up the blankets the flames communicated to her clothes which instantly took fire. The little girl tried to extinguish the flames herself and not succeeding she moved over to the head of the stairs where she was met by her mother, who with great presence of mind wrapped the blankets tightly around the child and by this means saved her from a frightful death.

Dr. Rex was called in, and the little one is now doing well, though her injuries are of such a nature as may yet prove fatal.

U. P. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Meeting of the Board of Superintendents—Examination of Students—Meeting of the Alumni Association—Address by Dr. John G. Brown—Closing Exercises.

The Board of Superintendents of the U. P. Theological Seminary held their annual meeting commencing last Monday evening, in the chapel of the Seminary. Almost all the members of the Board were present, besides many students and others interested. Rev. Dr. Dick was chosen President; Thomas McCance, Vice President; A. G. Wallace, Secretary and J. P. Scott, Assistant Secretary.

The board passed the session in the discussion of matters pertaining to the general interests of the Seminary, and to the coming examinations and closing exercises.

The board assembled again on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, Dr. Dick in the chair. Half an hour was spent in business, after which the students were subjected to a rigid examination in Hebrew and Greek, critically and exegetically. At the close of this examination the President expressed his gratification at the proficiency of the several classes in these important branches.

The remainder of this session was devoted to the hearing sermons by the licentiates.

The Board met again in the afternoon, when an examination was held in the department of the Church History. The introduction and workings of the Reformation received a large share of attention, and all displayed a thorough training on the subject.

In the evening the Alumni Association held their annual re-union in the Fourth United Presbyterian Church. Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Pastor.

After the opening exercises, Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., by appointment, proceeded to deliver the annual address before the association. The doctor chose as his subject, "Dependence on the Spirit Essential for the Efficiency of the Ministry."

Although only recovered from a severe sickness, he displayed a vigor of mind and fire. And although prepared in a great hurry the address was able and polished, and did infinite honor to its author and the hearers.

The remainder of the session was spent on a Conference on "Modern Infidelity." Drs. Kirk and Kerr and Rev. D. Lloyd and others took part in the discussion. On Wednesday morning the Board resumed the examination in Theology, Dr. Cooper's Department. After two hours spent in testing the acquirements of the several classes in this very important study, the Board adjourned to meet in the evening at seven o'clock, when the closing exercises would be held.

The closing exercises of the Seminary were held on Wednesday evening in the First United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny city. The new and beautiful edifice was crowded with an intelligent and deeply interested audience. The graduating class occupied seats immediately in front of the pulpit. The Faculty of the Seminary, Dr. A. D. Clarke, Dr. D. R. Kerr and Dr. J. T. Cooper. The pulpit was still draped in mourning in memory of the late lamented and beloved Rev. J. T. Pressley, D. D.

Dr. Clark, Senior Professor of the Seminary, presided on the occasion, and after a part of the 1st psalm had been sung, addressed the Throne of Grace in an appropriate and touching prayer.

After singing again the 67th psalm, Rev. J. P. Scott, of Pittsburgh, delivered to each a sermon of great power and beauty, and one pregnant with noble and inspiring thoughts. The reverend gentleman took as his text the eighth and ninth verses of the 55th chapter of Isaiah. The discourse was listened to throughout with great interest.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Cooper, and singing a part of the 72nd psalm, Dr. Clarke announced the members of the graduating class, and presented them to the syming by and prayers of the church. The following are the names of the class of '71:—Messrs. Blake, J. Brandon, C. A. Brown, D. Dodds, J. Dodds, D. R. Imbrie, J. R. May, J. R. Morrow, J. D. McCarrell, J. R. McNaugher, W. McMaster, W. R. Stevenson, A. S. Vincent, J. R. Wallace and J. A. Wilson.

The learned Doctor then proceeded to present each of the young men a beautiful copy of the Bible as a token of the respect and love of the Board of Directors. The young men were not now however in prevailing upon the intelligent members of the Allegheny Park Commission to try a line of their pipe, which having been done, at once broke away the prejudice that had existed against cement pipe, and established it as the equal in every way, if not the superior of any other class of drains. Since that time the orders have been coming in and increasing until their works, which were formerly of inconsiderable size, employing only a few hands, are now greatly enlarged, covering an acre lot and employing 20 to 40 hands all the time. Allegheny City and Pittsburgh have both adopted the cement pipe made by the present firm of Brockett & Dunn, in part for sewerage purposes, neither brick or sheet iron, being both cheaper and more durable. All surface drains, cellar drains, privy flues, drainage pipe, sewer pipe, cement, etc., &c., are referred to the card of Messrs. Brockett & Dunn in another column, and their extensive works on Rebecca street, Allegheny

Oakland and Central Passenger Railways

War to the knife seems to be the feeling that animates these two corporations. No sooner is one difficulty settled than another arises. In this case it is the additional payment of their share of the rent for the Fourth Avenue Station House, by the Oakland Company, that is the apple of discord, and which omission is to be visited on the innocent heads of the patrons of the road, for it is stated that it is the intention of the management of the Central, or Wylie Street Line, to hereafter eject all Oakland passengers who may enter the Station House.

With regard to the Oakland company, we have heard that the strict rule cause of their tardiness on the road, and the long interval between cars, is the unwillingness of the Central company to allow the cars to run as will allow the other company to run cars at intervals of ten minutes, instead of twenty, as now. The President of the Oakland company informed us that it was his intention as soon as an adjustment can be effected to make a much shorter interval, and that the only thing necessary to this end, would be for the Central Company to reduce the interval between their cars from twenty to fifteen minutes, or to increase it to thirty. In the latter case the Oakland Company would be able to run two cars, and thereby have ample stock to do it, to the Central's one.

We do not pretend to take sides with either party, and we put the case of the question, our only interest being with the public, who are the sufferers by these bickerings.

Trapeze Accident at the Opera House.

Yesterday afternoon as Messrs. Lazelle and Millson were performing one of their daring trapeze feats at the Opera House, Mr. Lazelle failed to catch the feet of Millson in the summersault movement, and the latter fell to the floor. Lazelle who was hanging by his knees in the consternation caused by seeing the danger of his companion, lost his hold on the bar and also fell. Millson was stunned, but on some water being dashed into his face got up and walked into the green room. His injuries, though not very severe, were sufficient to prevent his appearance last night. Mr. Lazelle escaped with a slight shock, he having turned in his descent and lit on his feet.

THE ELOPEMENT MANIA.

A Rush of Business—An Allegheny Case—A Tailor's Misdeeds—A Fascinating Boarder.

There seems just now to be an "elopement" epidemic—probably, that is the best term—raging in the city. It has become quite common of late to record these little departures from the strict line of propriety—to draw it mildly,—but for all that, the community is hardly prepared for a grand rush, such as that which we are called upon to record this morning.

The first of the cases is that which brought trouble into a

FAMILY IN ALLEGHENY.

Some time ago, so the story runs, a young man came here from Philadelphia, and was so well pleased with the place, and especially with a young lady with whom he became acquainted, that he settled down, the lady becoming his wife. Their matrimonial sky was unclouded, and everything seemed to be paradisical in the dwelling, while business prospered outside and the outlook was full of promise.

Matters were thus happily arranged, when the father of the young man some months ago came on from Philadelphia to visit his son. The father after remaining a short time expressed himself highly pleased with the affairs, and especially was gratified at the choice made by his son for a connubial partner. The son was correspondingly happy at the paternal approval. The father then returned home, and affairs in the home circle proceeded with tranquility.

One day last week the son upon coming home was surprised to find his father, who had just arrived from Philadelphia, but of course was pleased to welcome him again. The real object of the old gentleman's visit however, was made apparent in a few days.

Last Monday evening the wife called her husband aside to communicate to him a startling piece of information. She told him that she had discovered she did not love him as she should, and that she had concluded to dissolve the partnership. She at the same time expressed her great regard and assured him she had no complaint—he had ever been kind and true; but her resolution was unalterable.

The husband, as soon as he could command himself, inquired more particularly of her strange conduct, and was further confounded to find that she had concluded she *loved his father* and intended leaving with him. The old gentleman was then appealed to and he corroborated the statement.

That night the pair left, and notwithstanding every exertion, their whereabouts have not been discovered. The husband traced them to the residence of his wife's sister, where they had bid adieu on the evening of their flight.

It has since been discovered that the father had turned some property in Philadelphia into cash, and it is thought he had with him about ten thousand dollars. He thus disposed of the bulk of his prorerty, but still left sufficient to keep his own wife and family in Philadelphia from want.

It seems that the affair was deliberately planned at the time of the father's first visit, and no vigilance could have been shown, prevented it. Certainly in all its phases it is one of the most peculiar cases on record.

A WEBSTER STREET TAILOR

figures in the next case. John Collins is his name. He was the father of a family of three children, the eldest of whom is a girl about seventeen years of age. Collins' relations so far as is known, were of a happy character, until his business increased and he was compelled to employ an assistant. That assistant was a female, and she seems to have assisted him principally into ruin. The female was beyond the spring-time of life—in fact thirty-five years of age—but with too low an estimate of her years.

The tailor and assistant became rather more intimate than was necessary in a business way; and the neighbors good souls they were commenced talking, and whispering about the matter to the wife. That lady was indignant, but indignation could'nt alter suspicious facts, and the more she thought matters worked up to a realizing sense of the situation when suddenly there was one, yes two scant items missing from the Board of Directors. The tailor and the assistant disappeared Tuesday night and left no trace behind. He took along $1,500 with him, and concerned about all his earthly possession. The wife is not very disconsolate it is said; in fact is not particularly anxious for the wanderer's return.

A FASCINATING BOARDER

appears as the next charmer. He rejoiced in the cognomen of McGonigle, and lived in Pike. He resided in the Tenth Ward in the family of Mr. Linn, who is represented as a hard working industrious man and well thought of among his neighbors. He was an unfortunate admission into the household, for it soon became evident that Mrs. Linn regarded him with more favor than was absolutely required by the courtesies due a boarder. The result was that Linn one day left his home and "set to," one night which attracted the attention of the police, and Mr. Linn somehow found himself in the watch house, in the lock-up. The next morning, by the statements sworn to by Mr. Murray and Mrs. Linn, he was favored with a pass to the Work House for thirty days by Mayor Brush.

Serving his time out, he returned to what had been his home, to find that the boarder and his wife and children had disappeared. Upon investigation he discovered that they had gone to Freeport, and from there to Maryland. He made an information before Alderman O'Donnell against Murray for the larceny of his better half. Officer Reis was set on and found the guilty twain. They have, however, not been arrested, who are now with their father.

LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

Issued to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for Week Ending Tuesday, March 21st, 1871, and Bearing That Date, Reported Weekly for "The Gazette," from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Edwards, No. 711 G. Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counselors in Patent Cases, From Which Information Regarding Patents Can Be Obtained.

No. 112,781. Pen Holder—B. Charles Akron, Ohio.

112,788. Sawing Machine Table—J. Creagor, Cincinnati, Ohio.

112,789. Fire Shovel—J. W. Denning, Allegheny city, Pa.

112,791. Blind Wiring Machine—E. F. Dunaway, Cincinnati, Ohio.

112,801. Vise for Joiners' Use—J. Good, Lancaster, Pa.

112,803. Breech Loading Fire Arms—G. B. Gray and J. H. Rounds, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

112,815. Clothes Wringer—A. King, Philadelphia, Pa.

112,828. Manufacture of Iron and Steel—J. W. Middleton, Philadelphia, Pa.

112,829. Crane—J. W. Middleton, Philadelphia, Pa.

112,832. Apparatus for Removing Paint, &c.—F. P. Moody, Toledo, Ohio, ante dated March 14, 1871.

112,834. Wagon Seat—T. Myers, Cogan Station, Pa., assignor to self and J. M. Phelps.

112,836. Telegraph Apparatus—H. C. Nicholson, Mount Washington, Ohio.

112,845. Preparing Seed Corn—J. M. Petit, Monroe township, Ohio.

112,848 and 112,849. Manufacture of Nitro-Glycerine—A. L. Roberts, Titusville, Pa.

112,850. Electric and other Fuse Heads—E. A. L. Roberts, Titusville, Pa.

112,855. Hoisting Machine—W. Sellers, Philadelphia, Pa.

112,860. Hand Tool for Carving and Engraving—S. B. Foley, Philadelphia, Pa.

112,867. Roll for the Manufacture of Planters' Hoes—J. T. Tyler, Pittsburgh, Pa.

112,872. Vegetable Slicer—T. P. Wehsle and W. Wittinger, Cincinnati, Ohio.

112,877. Glass for the Manufacture of Spectacles—T. S. Wilson, Baltimore, Md.

112,878. Bolster Block and Pier or Abutment Plate for Bridges and Roof Trusses—J. M. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.

112,882. Ruffling Attachment for Sewing Machines—F. B. Fay, Findlay, Ohio.

112,883. Saw Mill—E. Bauman and Williamsport, Pa., ante-dated March 10, 1871.

112,892. Mowing Machine—A. Bolander-Akron, Ohio.

112,895. Dence for opening Oysters—M. C. Boyer, Norristown, Pa.

112,905. Carriage Gearing—C. Custar, Norristown, Pa.

112,910. Locked Cock—Henry Essex, Meadville, Pa.

112,911. Sand Screw—G. W. Fair, Dayton, Ohio.

112,934. Hinge—M. R. Lemman, Hamilton, Ohio.

112,958. Molding Plane—E. M. Morris, Canton, Ohio.

112,959. Pipe Coupling—J. B. Ramp, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

112,961. Portable Furnace—J. Reynolds, Philadelphia, Pa.

112,964. Tile Stove—A. Y. Robbins, Cincinnati, Ohio; ante-dated March 15, 1871.

112,968. End Gate for Wagons—J. P. Seuer, Lancaster, Pa.

112,974. Holder for Drinking Glasses—J. V. Snider, Pittsburgh, Pa.

112,978. Hinge for Sewing Machine—R. H. St. John, Bellefontaine, Ohio.

112,986. Fire Place Grate—J. W. Thornley, New Brighton, Pa.

DESIGNS.

4,721. Carpet Pattern—C. Crabtree, Philadelphia, Pa., assigned to Leedom, Shaw & Stewart.

4,724. Show Case—W. H. Grove, Philadelphia, Pa.

4,725. Side Frame of School Desks—A. S. Old, Philadelphia, Pa., assigned to J. A. Bancroft & Co.

TRADE MARKS.

391. Whiskey Mild—Johnson & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

396. Wine—M. Werk & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cruelty to Animals

What can be meaner or more unworthy in human nature than cruelty to our dumb domestic animals? Many a sensitive, benevolent heart is wrung by being compelled to witness from day to day poor, worn, crippled and starving horses, forced by whip or goad to haul a load along our streets, for which their exhausted strength is unequal. The human being who can thus abuse a dumb brute, is himself fit only for the whip of a task master.

We are glad to announce that a movement is on foot to organize in this city a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Pennsylvania society, and Mrs. White, President of the female branch of the society, are now in this city, and will be present at a meeting of citizens, to be held at the Hall of the Y. M. C. A. association, at 7:30 o'clock on Friday evening 24th inst. The object of this meeting is to organize in tals city a society which may be either independent of that in Pittsburg or auxiliary to it, and thereby for prevention of cruelty to animals. The subject will be discussed, a plan of organization proposed, and the meeting will be addressed by a number of citizens and strangers. The object is one which commends itself to every humane and benevolent heart, and we hope the number of such at the meeting will be large. All are invited, and surely there will be found many good men and women ready to countenance and aid so laudable a project.

Coroner's Inquest.

The coroner yesterday morning held an inquest on the body of a man named William Hutton, who died very suddenly at Brown's rolling mill, on Tenth street. Deceased had been employed at the works as helper at the mill, and yesterday morning, between seven and half-past two o'clock, went out of the mill for something, and soon afterwards was found lying motionless in front of one of the furnaces. An attempt was made to rouse him, but without effect, and Dr. McClelland was called. The physician on arriving, pronounced him dead. A number of witnesses were examined, who testified that deceased had been a temperate man, never drinking any intoxicating beverages. A *post mortem* examination was held by Dr. McClelland, who gave it as his opinion that death had been caused by heart disease.

The deceased was unmarried, twenty-eight years of age, and has a father and brother living at York, Pa.

Ayer's Latin School.

The seventh monthly examination will be held to-morrow (Friday) commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. Examining Committee, Jas. King, M. D., H. Brady Wilkins, Esq., Josiah King, David Robinson, Prof. R. J. Coster, Wm. Neeb, W. R. Jennings, Esq., Beverly Jones, Esq., and J. C. Reer. Rank for the month read. Prizes given in Latin, Arithmetic, Geography and Penmanship.

Friends and patrons are cordially invited to attend.

The session re-opens on Monday, April 10.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.—In the case of General Robinson's heirs vs. the West Penn Railroad Company, which was on trial several days, the jury this morning returned a verdict for defendant. This virtually decides the ownership of the canal basin in Allegheny.

In the case of Isaac Rankin, for use, vs. James A. Nichols, the jury returned a verdict for defendant.

The case of Charles Schleiper vs. Benjamin Pulpress was then called up. This is an action on a note, on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

184. Smith vs. Kuhler.
187. Pulpress vs. Schleiper.
157. Sawyer vs. Dickey.
170. Superior Press Bick Co., vs. Bracken.
171. Frazier, et al. vs. Montgomery.
175. Sowry vs. Taylor.
193. Snodgrass, for use, vs. O Neill, et al.
57. (O. L.) Haffey vs. O'Brien.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.—The first case taken up this morning was that of Peter Poland, colored, charged with a nameless crime. A verdict of not guilty was rendered, the county to pay the costs.

David Christy, indicted for fornix, et cet., on oath of Catharine Knipers, entered a plea of *nolle contendre*.

James Duffy plead guilty to an indictment charging him with misdemeanor under the livery stable act, in damaging a buggy hired from A. W. Aiken. Sentence was deferred.

John Doyle was then placed on trial, on a charge of assault and battery with attempt to commit a rape upon the person of Sophia Lawrence, a little girl but eleven years of age. The parties are residents of Penn avenue. The case taken up was that of John Murphy, indicted for highway robbery. The prosecutor, John Lutz, alleges that on New Year's night Murphy stole a pocket book containing sixty-eight dollars and a pair of gloves. Lutz is deaf and dumb, and, it is said, he and Murphy were drinking togeth er in a saloon, and while returning to their homes through a back alley, Allegheny, Murphy robbed him. Jury out.

James Scott was next placed upon trial on an indictment for assault and battery. The case is on trial.

The constables of Allentown, Birmingham, Millvale, and the townships of Elizabeth, Mifflin, Lower St. Clair, North Versailles, South Versailles, Shaler and Wilkins, will be heard on their returns before the Grand Jury to-morrow at 9:30 A. M.

LIST FOR THURSDAY.

Com. vs. Peter Gilan.
Com. vs. Wm. Woodward.
Com. vs. John W. Bryan.
Com. vs. Joseph Watson.
Com. vs. David Elkin.
Com. vs. Harriet E. Dawson.
Com. vs. Jas. Malsee, 3 cases.
Com. vs. Lizzie Beck.
Com. vs. Jacob Herrington, et al.
Com. vs. A. J. McCoy.
Com. vs. Andrew Hidebrand.
Com. vs. Arnold Hann.
Com. vs. Samuel J. Berryman.
Com. vs. Jas. Stahr and M. Fletcher.
Com. vs. William Harris, et al.
Com. vs. Mary Aust.
Com. vs. R. A. Clark.
Com. vs. Gustave Mittkosky.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.—Verdicts were rendered in the six cases against John Carson. It was alleged that the defendant had engaged her that she had not been keeping the proper books, and had been selling the beer in packages without stamps. The case was arranged by Catherine, upon payment of $1,000 and costs.

REVENUE COMPROMISES.

A Tobacco Dealer and Beer Brewer Relieved.

Yesterday U. S. District Attorney Swoope received authority from Washington to compromise the following revenue cases, as noted:

I. L. Anderson, dealer in tobacco and cigars, was charged with shipping cigars to Wheeling without paying the special tax and having the packages properly stamped. He compromised by paying $350 and costs.

Catherine Fuess, a resident of Erie, owns a beer brewery there. It was charged against her that she had not been keeping the proper books, and had been selling the beer in packages without stamps. The case was arranged by Catherine, upon payment of $1,000 and costs.

The Singer.

So much has been said in a general way of the superiority of the Singer Sewing Machine over its rivals that we propose to give in detail, some of the points in which it excels:

1st—It is a combination of all the advantages of other machines, avoiding their defects.

2d.—It has a tension that will admit of any changes of needle, thread or goods, without adjustment. It is really self-adjusting.

3d.—It has less machinery than any other lock-stitch machine in the market, and is quieter in running, and requires less power.

4th.—It has the shortest needles, which cannot well be set wrong, and which are perfect-ly straight.

5th.—It requires no taking apart or lifting from the table to oil or clean.

6th.—The length of stitch can be changed without reaching in among the machinery endangering and oiling the hands; as is the case with all other shuttle machines.

7th.—All other lock stitch machines require that the under thread be rewound from bobbins as cheaply as though you purchased the common spools and rewound.

8th.—The movable parts are made of highly polished steel.

9th.—Its attachments for hemming, felling, &c., are thoroughly practical, and require as little skill to use them as is necessary to sew a straight seam on any other machine.

Persons who desire to examine the Singer can not be induced to purchase any other kind.

It costs nothing to see the Singer in operation. Is sold on as favorable terms as any machine in the market.

STRAW & MORTON,
No. 20 Sixth street.

The Mellor & Hoene Pianos

These Pianos are manufactured with all the latest and best improvements, including the New Overstrung Bass, full metallic frame, with wooden bearings. Improved Grand Square Action, and are acknowledged to be superior in power, clearness, brilliancy and equality of tone, combined with delicacy and elasticity of touch.

Every Piano is guaranteed to be made of the best seasoned materials The furniture is of the richest rosewood, and varnished and polished in the most artistic manner. Every Piano warranted for seven years.

For the excellence and durability of these Pianos we refer with pleasure to our numerous customers in this city and the surrounding country, a list of whose names can at any time be seen at our warerooms, and it is very gratifying to us to say that every Piano we have sold, has given the most complete satisfaction. It is universal with our customers to say that "if we had to buy another Piano, we would have none but a Mellor & Hoene." Price lists furnished on application.

MELLOR & HOENE,
53, Fifth avenue, Pittsburg.

Narrow Escape.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. Rowley had a very narrow escape from serious injury. He was crossing Fifth avenue near the corner of Dinwiddie street, when the carriage of Mr. Taomas Fawcett, which was approaching rapidly, knocked him down, and had it not been for the presence of mind of the General in rolling over as soon as he fell, it would have run over and perhaps fatally injured him. As it was, however, he got off with slight bruises, which were dressed by Capt. Massey, into whose barber shop he was at once taken. He carried the wounded man as soon as possible and returned to the scene of the accident, when satisfactory explanations were made by the occupants of the carriage.

Read, Ponder and be Wise.—Housekeepers should bear in mind that of all the different baking powders in market, none have stood the test of a strict chemical analysis like Dooher's Yeast Powder. Dooher's Yeast Powder contains no ingredients but such as are healthful and chemically pure. This insures uniform excellence of rolls, biscuits, cakes, etc., which interior articles do not. Manufactured and sold at wholesale by Dooher & Brother, 110 New street, New York, and at retail by grocers generally.

Coughs and Colds.—Those Who Are Suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple remedy, which is in almost every case effectual. The Troches have been tested by time, and pronounced universally superior to all other articles for the same purpose.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by Gardner & Bell, corner of Wood street and Third avenue. tf.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

—Hon. Isaac Vanderpool, a prominent Democratic politician of Western New York, died at 4 o'clock yesterday at Buffalo.

—Henry Butler colored, was hanged at Williamsport, Pa., yesterday for the murder of Jacob Bay, a German, in November last. He died protesting his innocence.

—The Senate yesterday finished a long railroad war in the Legislature by passing the House bill for the sale of the State's interest in the Richmond side of the Pan Handle road, for the purpose of carrying flour to New Orleans, forty-seven feet in length and twelve in breadth, is small part of the cargo to the amount of forty barrels on board. The other, a barge 25 feet in length, built for the genteel accommodation of passengers. The amazing facility with which these boats passed down the creek to the mouth, their safe crossing of two mill dams, and their ability to make about twelve feet high, with the rudeness of the creek in its natural state, especially as the falls sufficiently show what immense advantage might arise to thousands of people in Washington county, were a strong incentive to the Legislature to the improvement of its navigation. From Canonsburg and nearer Washington, the charge of carriage to Pittsburgh, on account of hills and deep roads, is not less than three shillings and nine-pence per barrel of flour; yet here the flour is put at the magistrate's head. Fortunately, an officer observed the movement in time to check the force of the throw. At this day's hilarity, a blow was struck on the forehead by the missile and received a severe gash. Julia also suffered somewhat, bleeding at her side was Kate Raney, who had just been sentenced to jail for a period of thirty days. Call and see us next magnificent, and with a generosity highly commendable at once expressed her disapprobation of the unprovoked attack. Julia and Kate join in forcible style. A melee was prevented by the officers, and the two belligerent females were removed.

Runaway Near Etna.

On Wednesday two young men named McGowan and Schwartz employed by W. L. Schmertz & Co., as traveling agents started out on a business trip with a two horse buggy, and had proceeded but a short distance from Allegheny when the horses became frightened and ran away, dashing the vehicle against a fence, damaging it considerably and throwing the occupants violently to the ground. Mr. Schwartz was gashed in several places about the face, but his companion escaped uninjured. The vehicle and horses are the property of Schmertz & Co.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The performance at this house to-night will be for the benefit of the door-keepers and ushers, those much used, but rarely properly appreciated, officers of the Theatre. The plays for the occasion are the "Gun Maker of Moscow" and "Robert Macaire." We hope to see a crowded house.

OPERA HOUSE.—The audience here last night was not so good as we could wish to see it, or as the merit of the entertainment deserved. The comicalities of the Mafitt and Bartholemew troupe are certainly of the most laugh-producing kind, and the performances of the other members of Manager Beamer's large company are fully equal to any variety entertainment in the country. There will be an entire change of programme for to-night.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Last night this house was crowded to its fullest capacity last night by a delighted audience. The Alhambra ballet kept their best foot foremost and added new lustre to their already brilliant reputation. The other features of the entertainment were the usual first class. A splendid bill for to-night.

LIBRARY HALL.—To-night the concert for the relief of the French sufferers will take place at Library Hall. It promises to prove the most brilliant and successful musical occasion ever offered our people by amateur artists. The programme, with the exception of one quartette in the German language, is made up of English pieces, embracing the beautiful quartette of "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming." We hope to see a crowded house, and from the sale of tickets already made we can safely conjecture that there will be.

Attacked A Magistrate.

Yesterday morning a little scene occurred at Mayor Brush's morning hearing. Among the unfortunates who appeared before him, was the brilliant countenance of Julia Fitzgerald. Julia had been released from jail Tuesday morning, and Tuesday night, as the events of her day's hilarity's will be found in the lock-up.

When brought before His Honor, she was all meekness and apparent contrition until her doom "thirty days to jail" was heard, when she drew from under her shawl a large stone, and hurled it at the magistrate's head. Fortunately, an officer observed the movement in time to check the force of the throw. It was, however, sufficient to knock the Mayor on the forehead by the missile and received a severe gash. Julia also suffered somewhat, bleeding at her side was Kate Raney, who had just been sentenced to jail for a period of thirty days. Call and see us next magnificent, and with a generosity highly commendable at once expressed her disapprobation of the unprovoked attack. Julia and Kate join in forcible style. A melee was prevented by the officers, and the two belligerent females were removed.

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